
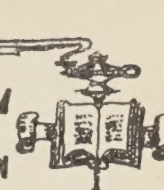


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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



VOLUME 7

1932

Edited by Claribel R. Barnett,
Librarian, United States Department of Agriculture

ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON
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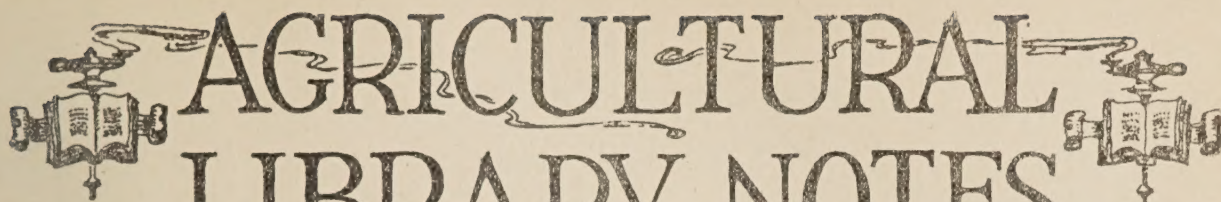
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No. 1-2

PRINTED CARDS FOR STATE EXPERIMENT STATION PUBLICATIONS

It is encouraging to be able to report that the A. L. A. Cooperative Cataloguing Committee is seriously considering the question of printed cards for the publications of the state experiment stations.

There is further reason for encouragement in the fact that a committee of the American Society for Horticultural Science was appointed at the December, 1931, meeting of the Society to "urge and cooperate in the cataloguing and indexing of state experiment station publications as well as U. S. Department of Agriculture publications by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, so that all literature upon agricultural subjects may be brought together in quickly accessible form." In the discussion it was also pointed out "that journal publication had definite advantages, that publication in experiment station bulletins had certain limitations, and that it would seem a constructive and economic step for stations to purchase space in journals in some cases rather than to continue publication in their own series." (See Science, n. s., v. 75, no. 1936, Feb. 5, 1932)

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AROUND THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY CIRCUIT

New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire:

Mr. William W. Shirley has resigned as Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, to accept the position of First Assistant in the Economics Division of the New York Public Library. The resignation became effective February 6, 1932. Miss Doris J. Dart is acting librarian of the University, pending the appointment of the new librarian.

Oregon

Oregon State Agricultural College:

A seminar course on the bibliographical resources of the library is being given by members of the library staff at the Oregon State Agricultural College. Ten two-hour sessions are planned, with lectures to be followed by opportunity to examine the books and periodicals discussed. The material which can be spared from the reference room is left on exhibit in the classroom for a week. The course, which carries no credit, was started in response to requests from faculty members, and is open to faculty, graduate students, or interested townspeople. Twenty-five people have registered for the class, which is limited to this number. Assistance in the instruction on some technical publications will be given by specialists in various departments of the college.

AROUND THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY CIRCUIT

Virginia

Virginia Polytechnic Institute:

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Librarian for 1930-31, which is published in the Report of the President of the Institute:

"The library staff, consisting of ten, performed their duties efficiently and cooperated heartily. During freshman week, at the opening of the fall quarter, the librarian gave to the new students his usual 'welcome to the library' talk and a lecture on the use of the library. The organization of the engineering branch library was completed during the year... In December, 1930, a bibliography of Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, prepared by the librarian, was published by the college as one of its bulletins.

A 'V.P.I. Historical Index', compiled by the librarian from official and other publications, was typed, and copies sent to the president, the director of publications, the alumni secretary, and the Virginia Tech. It is believed that this index, if printed, would have a wider field of usefulness. Many references were collected by the librarian in the local library and the state library of the college which will probably be published in 1932, the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. A 'List of V.P.I. Publications, 1872-1930' and 'Publications relating to V.P.I., Appearing in Virginia State Documents' were prepared by the librarian and sent to the president.

"The typing of the superintendent of documents' classification was completed. This classification is now for the first time brought together in its practical entirety. The arranging was done by the librarian. The classification will be useful to any library classifying government documents according to this system - a system that is at once logical and simple. 'The Alcove', containing books that will help the students to understand themselves and the world they live in, will be ready before the fall quarter begins....

"There were 485 books purchased for the main library, 106 for the agricultural branch library, 90 for the engineering branch library, and 462 for departments. An expenditure of \$2,127.82 was made by the main library for books, periodicals, periodical indexes, and society proceedings and translations. The main library and the two branch libraries received 471 books as gifts and 519 books were accessioned for the departments... There were 50,616 books and 157,655 pamphlets (leaflets, folders, booklets, unbound bulletins and periodical numbers) in all the libraries on June 30, 1931. Of the books, 27,994 are in the main library, 12,456 in the agricultural branch library, 1,964 in the engineering branch library, and 8,202 in the departmental libraries; of the pamphlets, 33,125 are in the main library, 105,825 in the agricultural branch library, 5,947 in the engineering branch library, and 12,758 in the departmental libraries. There are also 286 periodicals and newspapers received by the main library, 100 periodicals by the departments, and 302 periodicals by the agricultural branch library. Of the last mentioned, 168 are exchanges for agricultural experiment station publications.

"During the year, 73,217 persons made use of the libraries - main library, 41,582; agricultural branch library, 8,682; engineering branch library, 3,503 (part of year); and departmental libraries, 19,450. There were 23,400 books and periodicals loaned out as follows: main library, 17,434; agricultural branch library, 5,577; and engineering branch library, 389 (part of year)."

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR

Compiled by Dr. George V. Heintz, Librarian, Institute of Plant Industry,
The Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences,
Leningrad, USSR.

The Union of the Socialistic Sovjet Republics (USSR) is composed of seven Republics, as follows:

- The Russian Socialistic Federative Republic with its capital in Moscow.
- The White Russian Socialistic Sovjet Republic with its capital in Minsk.
- The Ukrainian Socialistic Sovjet Republic with its capital in Kharkov.
- The Transcaucasian Socialistic Federative Sovjet Republic with its capital in Tiflis.
- The Tajik Socialistic Sovjet Republic with its capital in Stalinbad.
- The Turkestan Socialistic Sovjet Republic with its capital in Ashquabad (Askabad).
- The Uzbek Socialistic Sovjet Republic with its capital in Tashkent.

The agricultural work of all the Union is directed by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Union of SSR (Slatoustinsky per 6, Moscow), but each of the Republics has its own People's Commissariat of Agriculture which directs the agricultural work of its own territory. Moreover, some of the Republics are Federative ones, and autonomous Republics entering into the Federation have their own Commissariat of Agriculture, which work independently only under the general direction of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the Federation. Each of these People's Commissariats of Agriculture has its own publications, appearing irregularly. Below I mention the Commissariats of Agriculture of such Republics which issue publications on fruit:

- The People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the:
 - Russian S.F.S.R., Staraja Ploshchad 5/8, Moscow.
 - Crimean Autonomous SSR, Sovnorkomsky per. 3, Simferopol, Crimea.
(Has recently published a very interesting and valuable book on fruit growing in the valley of the river Katcha.
The author is Mr. Resnitchenko)
 - White Russian SSR (Sovjet Street 71, Minsk).
 - Ukraine SSR, pl. Dserjinsky, Dom Promishlennost, Kharkov.
 - Transcaucasian S.F.S.R., Ul. Dserjinsky, Tiflis.
 - Azerbaijan SSR, Kommunisticheskaje ul. 11/13, Baku.
(Has recently published a very interesting book of Professor Bashindjagian on grape growing and grape varieties in Azerbaijan.)
 - Armenian SSR, Nabalidian and Spandarian Street, Erivan.
 - Georgian SSR, Lunatcharsky Street 2, Tiflis.
 - Tajik SSR, Stalinbad.
 - Turkmen SSR, Gogolevsky Street, Ashquabad.
 - Uzbek SSR, Leningrad and Moscow Street, Tashkent.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(cont'd)

All publications issued by these organizations are published in Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Tartorian, Armenian, Georgian, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, and in many other languages. Some are followed by abstracts written in one of the European languages.

Of interest also are the publications of the North Caucasian Department of Agriculture (the North Caucasian Region is a part of the Russian S.F.S.R.). Its address is Engels Street 115, Rostov on Don.

The whole planning work in the Union is done by the planning Commission of the USSR in Moscow, but each Republic or district has its own planning Commission. Many of these Commissions have their own publications in which can be found articles devoted to agriculture and to fruit growing. The most interesting of these publications on fruit growing (appearing regularly) are:

"Severo-Kavkassky Krai" (North Caucasian Region). Monthly. Published in Rostov on Don.

"Narodnoje Khoziaistvo Zakavkasja" (People's Economy of Transcaucasia). Fortnightly. Published in Tiflis, Ketskhoely St. 15.

"Sotsialisticheskoye Stroitelstvo Dagestana" (Socialist Building of Daghestan). Monthly. Published in Mahatch-Kala, Daghestan, Markov St., 27.

"Ekonomika i Kultura Krimea" (Economy of the Crimea). Fortnightly. Published in Simferopol.

"Narodnoje Khoziaistvo Srednej Asii" (People's Economy of Asia Media). Monthly. Published in Tashkent.

"Turkmenovedenie" (Knowledge of Turkmenistan). Monthly. Published at Ashgabad, Gogolevskaya St., 28.

Acting as the Scientific Department of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Union of SSR I must name the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of USSR, Slatoustinsky per 6, Moscow. This Academy is composed of more than forty scientific Research Institutes which may be divided into the following groups: 1. Head Institutes; 2. General Institutes; 3. Special Institutes. The Head Institute in Plant Industry which governs and directs all the scientific research work done on the plant industry all over the Union is the Institute of Plant Industry, Herzen Street 44, Leningrad (Library - Pr. 25th October 17, Leningrad). This Institute has many regional departments. Those which include fruit growing in their work are mentioned below:

The Regional Department of:

Azerbaijan at Markskjani, Baku. Specialty: Figs, pomegranates, almonds.

Sukhum, at Sukhum, Abkhasia. Specialty: Citrus fruits, Feijoa, diospyros kaki, erythraea japonica, other sub-tropical fruits; nuts, other fruits; sub tropical crops in general, e.g., aleurites fordii, acacia sp., Eucalyptus sp., rubber crops, etc.

Asia Media at Tarnau, Tashkent. Specialty: Apricots, peaches, grapes, walnuts. Also other fruits.

Turkmen at Karskala, Station Kisil-Arvat of the Transasiatic Railway. Specialty: Pistacia, almonds, grapes. Also other fruits.

North Caucasus at Shuntuk, Maikop. Specialty: Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, ribes, rubus and other small fruits of southern origin.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(Cont'd)

Far East at Vladivostok. Specialty: Apricots, prunes, apples, pears, grapes, nuts, and small fruits.

(Near Leningrad) Specialty: Small fruits (strawberry, etc.).

Crimea, Yalta, Crimea. Former Government Botanical Garden, Nikita, Yalta. Specialty: Peaches, almonds, figs. Also other fruits.

The main line of work of the Institute of Plant Industry is the general botanic study of plants, plant breeding, genetics, introduction, variety testing and investigation. This institute publishes:

Trudi... (Bulletin of Applied Botany, Genetics and Plant Breeding). Irregular. 1-12 issues yearly. Each issue more than 500 pp. Each article is always followed by abstract in English.

Prilozhenie... (Supplements to the Bulletin of Applied Botany). Irregular. 1-7 issues yearly, each containing one monograph paper. Often followed by abstracts or even translations in English.

Popular series. Irregular. 5-10 issues yearly. Booklets only in Russian. Each devoted to one crop.

Miscellaneous publications, such as USSR congress of Genetics in 6 volumes, etc. With and without abstracts in English.

None of the Regional Departments of the Institute of Plant Industry has its own publications. Everything is published in Leningrad in the publications mentioned above; the Crimean regional department alone publishes:

Journal of the Government Botanical Garden, Nikita, Yalta.

Irregular. Abstracts in English.

Bulletins. Irregular. Abstracts in English.

Among the Special Institutes of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences the following are concerned with fruit:

- I. Scientific Research Institute for Southern Fruit and Berry Culture, Kitaevo, Kiev. This Institute publishes the "Bulletin of the Scientific Research Institute...". The main division of this Institute is the Mleev Horticultural Experiment Station, Mleev, Gorodishtsche, Shevtshenkovsky okrug. The publication of this Station is the "Bulletin of the Mleev Horticultural Experiment Station."

Other divisions of the Institute dealing with fruit are:

- . Sochi Agricultural Experiment Station, Sochi, Caucasus. This station has its own publications.

The Transcaucasian Regional Experiment Station for Fruit and Berry Culture, Ketshovsly Street 7, Tiflis. Nothing yet published by this Station.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(cont'd)

The Crimean Regional Experiment Station for Fruit and Berry Culture, Salgirka, Simferopol, Crimea. Has its own publications.

Abkhasian Agricultural Experiment Station, Sukhum, Abkhasia. Has its own publications. Publishes very many interesting and valuable articles.

Uzbekistan Regional Experiment Station, for Fruit Culture, Tashkent. Has its own publications. Recently issued vol. 8 or 9.

The Scientific Research Institute for Southern Fruit and Berry Culture possesses also other experiment stations in Erivan, Cuba (Azerbaijan), Samarkand, Astrakhan, Alma-Ata (Kazak Autonomous SSR), etc. Many of these issue their own publications. More information concerning them may be obtained from the Institute at Kiev.

II. Scientific Research Institute for Northern Fruit and Berry Culture, Socialist and Lebediantzev Street, Koslov, near Tambov. Lately organized, as yet nothing published.

The regional stations of this Institute are:

Mitchurin Genetic and Plant Breeding Experiment Station for fruit crops, Kozlov, Tambov Government. Has published the first volume of the "Bulletin" (over 300 pp.) and some very interesting separate publications, one of which is in quarto with coloured plates.

Missovsky Regional Experiment Station for Fruit and Berry Culture, Missovo, near Moscow. Has its own publications.

The Scientific Research Institute for Northern Fruit and Berry Culture also has many other regional experiment stations in the North of the European part of the Union and in Siberia. More information on these may be obtained from the Institute at Kozlov.

III. Scientific Research Institute of Grape Growing of the USSR, Ketshovely Street 7, Tiflis. Librarian, Mrs. Savitsky. Nothing yet published. The first volume of publications is in print.

The regional experiment stations of this Institute are:

The Crimean Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Magaratch, Yalta, Crimea. Has its own publications with English and French abstracts.

The Anapa Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Anapa, North Caucasus. Has its own publications (9 issues) with abstracts in European languages.

Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Lustdorf, Odessa. Has its own publications in Ukrainian and Russian with abstracts in one of the European languages.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(cont'd)

The Daghestan Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Derbent, Daghestan. Publications in print.
The Sarkarsky Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, near Kutais, Georgia. 8 volumes of publications in Russian and Georgian.
The Erivan Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Erivan, Armenia. So far nothing published.
The Asia Media Regional Experiment Station of Grape Growing, Samarkand, Usbek, SSR). So far nothing published.

Among the general Institutions of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of USSR, the following are concerned with fruit:

Institute of Economy and Organization of Socialist Agriculture, Horomny tucic 8, Moscow.
Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, Kuznetzky Most 15, Moscow.
Scientific Research Institute of Collective Farming, B. Dmitrovka 7, Moscow.
Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology, Herzen St. 42, Leningrad.
Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection, Elagin Ostrov, Leningrad.
Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers, C. Liasnaja stanzia, Petrovsko-Rasumovskoje, Moscow.
Scientific Research Institute of Agropedology, Shosse Entusiastow 111a, Moscow 33.

All these Institutes have publications with abstracts in English or other European languages and are in part also devoted to questions that have a certain bearing upon the fruit industry.

Other special Institutes of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR which are concerned with horticulture are:

Scientific Research Institute of Tea Production and Growing, Osurgeti, Georgia SSR. One Volume of the "Bulletin" has been published; two in print.
Scientific Research Institute of Soya Bean Culture, Miasnitskaja 6, Moscow. Many publications already issued.
Scientific Research Institute for Corn (Maize) Growing, Dserjinsky Street 29, Dnepropetrowsk. Many publications already issued.
Scientific Research Institute of Potato Growing, Staraja ploshchad 5/8, Room 332, Moscow. Publications already issued.
Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Growing, P. O. Box 1215, Moscow 67.

Each of these Institutes has a number of regional experiment stations throughout the Union. Many of these publish "Bulletins", "Journals", etc. For further information application should be made to the respective institutes.

Besides these Institutes which, as mentioned, form part of the system of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of USSR, there are

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(cont'd)

also some Institutes under the direction of the People's Commissariat of Supply and Distribution. Those concerned with the fruit industry are:

Scientific Research Institute of Fruit and Truck Industry, Tverskaja Street 13, Moscow. This institute publishes a journal "Plodovostshnaja Promishlennost" (Fruit and Truck Industry). Monthly. Also other publications of a more scientific character.

Scientific Research Institute of Food Industry, Kitaigorodsky Proiezd, Politechnitchesky musei N. 18, Moscow. Has its own publications.

Scientific Research Institute of Canning, Sovjet Street 29, Krasnodar. Publications. "Information Bulletin", "Scientific Bulletin".

Scientific Institute of Fertilizers, Pischevsky per 7, Moscow. Many interesting publications. Published some time ago a very interesting compilation on the work of fruit tree fertilization all over the Union. Of interest for horticulture.

Scientific Research Institute of Tobacco Industry, Post Office Box 55, Krasnodar. Nearly 100 publications already issued of world importance.

Some of the Agricultural Colleges issue interesting publications on fruit culture. I mention only some of these:

North Caucasian Institute of Special and Technical Crops, Novaja Street 107, Krasnodar.

Gorsky Agricultural Institute, Vladikavkas, Caucasus.

Georgian Agricultural Institute, Vake, Tiflis. (Publications of the Georgian Institute of Scientific Agronomy, vols. 1-9 Abstracts in English) Apply to the Librarian, Mr. Tsitzischvili.

Publications of the Tiflis Botanical Garden, Tiflis. Articles on grapes, almonds, etc.

Publications of the former Politechnical Institute of Tiflis.

Publications of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Aptekazsky Ostrow, Leningrad.

Some industrial organizations also publish journals of interest to the fruit industry, for instance:

United Fruit and Grape Growing Sovjet Farms. "Sadvintrest", Sadovnitsheskaja 57, Moscow. Publication: Information Bulletin, 35 numbers a year.

Union for Fruits and Vegetables, "Sojusplodovostsh", Miasnitskaja 47, Moscow.

Union of the Canning Industry, Petrovka 7, Moscow. Publications "Konservnaja Promishlennost" (Canning Industry). Very valuable paper - only in Russian.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN THE USSR
(cont'd)

The following periodical publications of the fruit industry are not connected with any organization:

- "Plodovostche" (Fruits and Vegetables). A bulletin of the Union's Telegraphic Agency. Supplies the reader with current information. Pokrovka, Moscow. 360 nos. a year. Yearly, 30 Rub.
- "Socialisticheskoe Plodovostshnoje Khoziaistvo" (Socialistic). Fruit and truck crop industry. Many valuable articles in a more popular form. Iliinka 3, Moscow. Monthly. Yearly 5 Rub.
- "Vestnik Vinogradorstva, Vinodelia i Vinotorgovli" (Journal of Grape Growing, Wine Making and Trading). Many valuable articles. Sverdlov Street 19, Odessa. Monthly. Yearly 8 Rub.
- "Kolkhozni Sad i Ogorod" (Collective Orchard). Popular edition but with original articles. Podbalsky Street 15, Rostov on Don. Monthly. Yearly 7 Rub.
- "Vseukrainskaja Pomologicheskaja Kniga" (Ukrainian Pomological Book). Irregular. Apply Prof. Simirenko, Director, Institute of Southern Fruit Growing, Kitaevi, Kiev.
- "Sadovodstvo i Ogorodnichestvo" (Horticulture). Very popular. B. Smitrovka 18/3, Moscow. Monthly. Yearly 3 Rub.
- "Sad i ogorod Ukraini" (Ukrainian Horticulture). Kharkov. Monthly. Yearly 5 Rub.

There are many other journals which are devoted not only to fruit growing but which publish articles interesting from the standpoint of horticulture. To mention all these publications would be next to impossible. I mention some of them below:

- "Subtropik" (Sub-tropics). Many articles devoted to tropical crops. With abstracts in very bad English. Museum, Sukhum, Caucasus. Monthly. 15 rubbles yearly. Worth having - possibly in exchange. Scientific papers of the applied botany section of the Tiflis Botanical Garden. Interesting articles on ampelography, etc. Botanical Garden, Tiflis. Irregular. Exchange.
- Journal Opitnoy Agronomii Jugo-Vostoka (Journal of Experimental Agronomy of the South East). Occasionally articles devoted to fruit industry. Scientific Research Institute of Cereal Growing, Saratov. 4 issues a year.
- "Udobrenje i Uroshaj" (Fertilization and yield). Occasionally articles on fruit tree fertilization. Pijevsky per 7, Moscow. Monthly. 12 rubles a year.
- "Na Zashchitu sotsialisticheskogo uroshaja" (Protection of the socialist yield). Krasnaja ploshchad, Verhnijio trgovije riadi 2 lina, Moscow. Monthly. 3 rubles a year.
- "Sotsialisticheskaja Rekonstruktsia Selskogo Khoziaistva" (Socialist Reconstruction of Agriculture). The principal and leading publication on questions of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. Occasionally articles on fruit industry. Moscow.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Library of the Department of Agriculture has recently had an enquiry from one of the State agricultural college libraries with reference to lists of experiment stations in foreign countries. The inquiry was referred to the editor of the Experiment Station Record, Mr. H. L. Knight. As it is believed that his reply will be of interest to other agricultural libraries, permission was obtained to include extracts from it in Agricultural Library Notes. It is as follows:

"This is a matter which has been of much interest to the Office of Experiment Stations for many years. You are doubtless familiar with U. S. Department of Agriculture Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin 112, Agricultural Experiment Stations in Foreign Countries, in which all available information was summarized regarding these institutions. Unfortunately, this bulletin has not been revised since 1904.

"Our Office has endeavored to continue to assemble information on the subject and has compiled typewritten lists of agricultural experiment stations in the various countries... We have recently been advised that an extensive revision of our Russian list has been completed by Professor Tulaikov of the Lenin Academy.

"Similar revision needs to be done on our lists for other countries. These lists are based largely on information derived from the publications of the various institutions and are necessarily incomplete. They are also defective in that we are seldom advised of the discontinuance of stations, and therefore probably include more or less 'dead wood.'

"Meanwhile, efforts are being made by others to attack the problem. Science for January 22, 1932 (Vol. 75, no. 1934, p. 104) contains a communication from J. G. Leach, H. Macy, and C. H. Bailey of the Minnesota Experiment Station, in which reference is made to a classified list of approximately 1,100 libraries of foreign agricultural institutions, which they have recently compiled. I understand these data are carried on cards and that copies are supplied for the cost of transcribing (\$5 or \$6).

"The subject was also brought to the attention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at its 1931 meeting, and a special committee was appointed by the Subsection of Experiment Station Work to investigate and report at the 1932 meeting next November. This committee consists of Mr. James T. Jardine, Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, Director B. E. Gilbert of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, and Director S. B. Doten of the Nevada Experiment Station. This committee is studying the whole question and would doubtless be glad of any suggestions."

Editorial Note: In connection with Russian exchange lists it is hoped that the ^{previously} article entitled "Publications Relating to the Fruit Industry in the USSR" may be of interest.

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AGRICULTURE AS SEEN BY THE POPULAR MAGAZINES

August, 1931-February, 1932

By Janice S. Brown, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library

Since much of the magazine material read for this paper dealt with agriculture as a problem, usually, of course, a highly controversial one, I was properly grateful to find three articles on phases of agriculture which needed no argument.

Perhaps of chief interest to librarians was "Armchair Gardening", a discussion by Sydney B. Mitchell in the January Sunset Magazine, of the books he considered most useful to the gardener. Mr. Mitchell's comment succeeded in bringing alive almost every book he mentioned. An outline of his paper will show the varied nature of the items included: For reference, General garden books, For California conditions, Personal experience garden books, Foreign garden books we should read, On landscape designs, For rock garden enthusiasts.

"The country gentlemen today plays an important role in the agricultural world," Robert V. Hoffman stated in Country Life for January. By "country gentleman" the author meant the man of wealth who owns a big estate upon which farming is carried on, not as a means of livelihood but as a rather expensive pleasure. His chief contribution according to Mr. Hoffman has been his interest and work in developing pure bred stock - progress which could be made, of course, only by having means for experimentation. It is to the country gentleman that the "dairy cow owes its present unequalled state of efficiency."

A third interesting phase of agriculture, "Farm relief by chemistry", was discussed by E. E. Free in the August Review of Reviews. The service of industrial chemists in making the inexhaustible nitrogen of the air available for fertilizers through artificial fixation was emphasized by Mr. Free. His conclusion was that the "obstacles to improving American agriculture by the use of more fertilizers are neither shortages nor high cost. They are obstacles of ignorance and economic maladjustment. Many farmers do not know how to use fertilizers to best advantage... There are gross inefficiencies, too, in present commercial methods of distributing fertilizers, of selling them to farmers, and of handling the really difficult problems of credit and collection which arise."

The Federal Farm Board, even if it had accomplished nothing else, has certainly provided plenty of grist for the magazine writers' mill. Discussing the pros and cons of Farm Board policy brought out in these would require more time and knowledge than this writer possesses. I shall, therefore, content myself with mentioning briefly some of the articles giving opposite viewpoints concerning this government agency. The most severe accusations were those of Mauritz A. Hallgren in the Nation for December 2 and 9 with the title "The Federal farm relief scandal". Other critical articles, as some of their titles imply, were "Thunder in the wheat belt" by W. G. Clugston in the August issue of the Nation; "What happened to wheat" by R. H. Moulton in the Outlook for November 11; "Believe it or not" by O. P. White in Colliers for September 12; and an article by J. F. Bell entitled "Public attitude toward agriculture" in the Saturday Evening Post for December 15.

Jay Franklin, in his spirited remarks under the title "God help the Farm Board" in the February Forum furnished an interesting defense for

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that greatly maligned institution. His last paragraph is quoted: "In the two years of its existence the Farm Board has learned something about American farming and has taught the country something about farmers. It has done and is doing very valuable work in promoting efficient and business-like cooperatives. It has twice prevented a serious catastrophe - once in 1930 when banks were bursting like bubbles and the price of wheat hit the skids, and once in 1931, when the South dumped a huge cotton crop on a market that couldn't buy it. It converted what might have been a revolution into an orderly liquidation and deserves well of the Republic for keeping its head. But its greatest service is in giving us all a picture of the American farmer, as a being who grows crops, breeds animals, and raises political hell with monotonous regularity, and who will not hesitate to destroy the very agency that saved his life."

C. O. Moser's article "Why Hicck the Farm Board?" in the North American Review for December gave very convincingly his reasons for not doing so. The Farm Board "has accomplished considerably more than those who think only of its half-billion dollar stabilization scheme would like to admit." Its major objectives as outlined by Alexander Legge in August, 1929, were (1) The Board should assist farmers in organizing their own marketing agencies; (2) The farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing machinery should undertake to control surpluses at the source, that is, by the adjustment of production to growing demand. Mr. Moser said: "In the two years ending July 1, 1931, there was an increase of 53.4 per cent in the membership of farmers' cooperative selling organizations in the United States... Today there are approximately 250 regional or national cooperative marketing organizations in the country." Concerning the second objective, readjustment of acreage to the current trend of world demand, Mr. Moser stated: "Winter wheat acreage in 1930 was 10 per cent less than in 1929, and cotton approximately 12 per cent less. Bumper cotton crops more than offset the two year acreage reduction campaign, but the 5,500,000 acres taken out of cotton since 1929 have been planted to other crops - fruits, vegetables, livestock feeds. Thus a diversification programme has been accomplished on about 12 per cent of the 1929 cotton area."

As Secretary Hyde stated in an article which will be discussed later, "distress is most acute in the one-crop areas." Caroline A. Henderson, the daughter and wife of wheat farmers, wrote interestingly in the November Atlantic Monthly on "Bringing in the sheaves, 1931". With wheat twenty-five cents a bushel, but with their land unencumbered and the family educated and no prospects of serious illness, Mrs. Henderson's family was hoping to survive the winter. But, she said, the reason for the farmer's bitterness about the wheat situation is his feeling that there isn't really too much wheat to satisfy the world's hunger. Owen P. White's "Wheat's here to stay" brought out the same idea in Collier's for January 3. His theory was that the United States should not abandon world markets to other countries by cutting acreage and reducing the amount produced but that through lowering the cost of production and through further industrialization of wheat farming our country should try to keep its place as one of the world's important bread baskets.

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The two writers who talked about the other one-crop area, King Cotton's domain, seemed to agree with the rest of the world that kings are not in very high favor any longer. Charles Morrow Wilson in "Solvent south finds ways to beat insolvency" in the Outlook for December 30 told of the results of diversification and of the raising of foodstuffs during the past year by Arkansas and her cotton belt neighbors. "They have met famine and disaster and the enemy is theirs. As one old timer said to Mr. Wilson: 'Them Northerners and Easterners won't have to feed the cotton folks next winter. Might be the cotton folks will be helpin' feed them.' And so they might - 'plenty catfish left yit.'"

The cruel lot of the cotton tenant farmer and the sometimes equally perplexing situation of his landlord were portrayed by R. C. Kennedy in the New Republic for December 16 in his paper on "Six-cent cotton, a southern tragedy". A. H. Lyberger in the November Current History told very briefly how the "Cotton crisis in Egypt" had been met. The tax on ginned cotton was halved; and orders were given to reduce acreage thirty per cent. Since about ninety per cent of the value of Egyptian exports is in cotton, practically the whole population has a financial interest in it.

Three men high in public life gave the results of their thinking about the agricultural problem in recent magazines: Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary Arthur M. Hyde in the October Review of Reviews, and Senator Reed Smoot in Current History for November. With their remarks I shall bring this paper to a close.

Governor Roosevelt in discussing what appears to be a very real "Back to the land" movement in New York state asks two questions: Will the man out of work go back to the country, as the poor farm boy once came to the city? Should industry go even further and put factories out in the country?

Senator Reed Smoot in his article on "Our tariff and the depression" devoted considerable space to the situation in agriculture. He said "The value of protective duties to agriculture is frequently underestimated. Yet 90 per cent of all American crops come directly into competition with similar foreign crops... The bottom has fallen out of agricultural prices because of the fewer demands throughout the world. Excess production has brought distress to cotton and wheat growers. Altho no tariff can remedy that, our protective system has saved our farmers from a deluge of foreign crops produced at lower costs by farmers with lower standards of living than ours."

The chief tenet in Secretary Hyde's belief about relief for agriculture is the necessity for controlled production. This balance between supply and demand he called "The agricultural teeter board" and discussed it in a very interesting way. Speaking of the acute distress in the one-crop areas he said "Their system of farming is in itself unbalanced. Diversification, live-at-home programs, the development of farming as a more self-contained economic unit, and less as an industry, will help... The use of land is fundamental. Millions of acres are devoted to the production of wheat and cotton which ought never to have been cultivated at all... Production costs tell that story. Cotton costs all the way from six cents to forty cents a pound to produce, varying according to the fertility of the soil and other factors. Wheat costs from forty cents

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to two dollars and a half a bushel, the variations being due to similar factors. There simply is no hope for the highest cost producers. No level of prices which can be maintained would save them. Lands which cannot be made to yield a profit, under the best and most modern system of cultivation - because of climate, location, or lack of fertility - ought to be promptly and permanently retired from cultivation. We need to reverse our policy of liberal homesteading laws and to refuse to grant submarginal land to new settlers... Each state needs (1) to survey its submarginal land with a cold eye on the economics of it, (2) to have the courage to tell its people the truth, and (3) to devote such lands to such uses as Nature intended."

Secretary Hyde ends his article by saying that controlled production must come about by voluntary action of farmers themselves. "Immediately someone will say that farmers alone cannot control acreage... All objections are true and prove the wisdom of the Agricultural Marketing Act which proposes so to organize agriculture that growers of cotton can be organized locally, the local organizations united into regionals, and the whole federated into a national organization. Thus farmers themselves can set up a sort of national legislature for cotton, to survey the probable market, to weigh the amount of production needed, and to pass back to the regionals and the locals a production quota which will assess the limitations equitably... If all cotton farmers were merged into one man there would be no cotton problem... We can approximate a unified control of production through the cooperative organization of the millions of producers of wheat and cotton, and thus achieve the benefits of uniform control. This is the object of the Federal Farm Board."

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"TO A COLLECTION OF OLD AGRICULTURAL BOOKS"

By Helen Adam*

"We turn and gaze across that land, the Past,
Which ever widening behind us lies;
So dense the mist we scarce can recognise
Afar those noble cities, empires vast,
That would, men dreamed, the very world outlast;
Temples of faith in which nor lives nor dies
A single soul; furlled flags that no man flies
That once there proudly flew. The mists close fast
Upon our track, and what men have held dear,
State, city, faith or flag, soon lie concealed
Lost in forgetfulness. Yet shining clear,
Far past dim shrines and palaces forlorn,
See these same fields men sow today that yield
Still the same harvest while they reap the corn."

*Helen Adam was the first librarian of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. Ill health forced her to resign in 1918. She died in Feb. 1931. In her will she left the sum of 25 pounds for the purchase of an old book for the Rothamsted library. This poem was taken from the "Records of the Rothamsted Staff", v. 3, Nov. 1931.

The Rural Billion. By Charles M. McConnell, Professor of Town and country church in Boston University School of theology and in Newton Theological institution. 171 p. New York, Friendship press [c.1931].

The continued appropriateness of the motto of the Benedictines, "Cruce et aratro" (by the cross and the plow) is stressed by Professor McConnell in this plea for better understanding of the unknown rural population of the world and for recognition of the part played by the church in fitting the agriculturist for the more abundant life.

The Country Church in North Carolina. A study of the country churches of North Carolina in relation to the material progress of the state. By Jesse Marvin Ormond, Professor of Practical Theology in the School of Religion, Duke University. 369 p. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1931.

"Born on a plantation in one of the fertile cotton-tobacco counties of the coastal plains area of the state, and remaining in the same environment throughout his childhood years, the author received deep and permanent impressions of country life and especially of the country home and church. Later, as pastor of rural churches during the first seven years of his ministerial career, he sustained a different yet just as vital connection with the church of the country. Since 1922 as a teacher of Rural Sociology at Duke University, the author has made a state-wide investigation of country church conditions in North Carolina. The study here presented is the result of that research." (Preface)

Four Hundred Million Acres. The public lands and resources - history, acquisition, disposition, proposals, memorials, briefs, status. A chronological record and a progressive study. By Charles E. Winter. 349 p. il. Casper, Wyoming, Overland Pub. Co., 1932.

"A committee on conservation and administration of the public domain, appointed by President Hoover, has made its report. Congress will have under consideration a bill embodying the recommendations which have been made. This volume is presented primarily as a source of information. It is frankly declared that as a whole it supports the cession of all the remaining lands and their resources, excepting the National Parks, by the Federal Government to the States in which they are situated." (Author)

Marketing Agricultural Products in the United States. By Fred E. Clark, Professor of Economics and Marketing, Northwestern University School of Commerce, and L. D. H. Weld, Director of Research, McCann-Erickson, Inc. 672 p. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1932.

"In writing this book it was the original intention of the authors to revise The Marketing of Farm Products written in 1915, but so much has been done, said, and written since that time that it has been possible to use very little of the original text. It is true that that book has been used as a foundation and that its general approach and method of treatment have been adopted for the present volume. But the original book has been revised and enlarged to such an extent that it now constitutes a new book and therefore has been given a new name." (Preface)

The Government's Experiment in Wheat. An authentic chronology of Federal Farm Board operations and their effect on the wheat market. 48 p. Kansas City, Compiled by the Public Relations Dept. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, 1932.

World Cotton Crops and the Future of American Cotton. By Frank Hayden, President, Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, Memphis, Tennessee. 28 p. [Memphis] The Cotton Digest, 1931.

The Garden-Club Handbook. Written by Fay Futtonlocher for Better Homes and Gardens. 119 p. il. Des Moines, Ia., Meredith Pub. Co., 1931. Chapter I is devoted to a history of the garden-club movement.

The Garden Handbook. By Mary Rutherford Jay. 282 p. il. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1931.

"The chief aim of this book is to present the salient features of garden design and effect with a sufficient amount of detailed descriptions to enable the garden owner to create his own landscape results." The author attempts to supply "a world-wide range of ideas and aids for many sites and many sizes of gardens, so that the reader, whether he possess a large estate, a modest back yard, or a slightly penthouse apartment, may here find suggestions which he can adapt to his purposes."

The Book of Perennials. By Alfred C. Hottes, Associate Editor, Better Homes and Gardens. 272 p. il. New York, A. T. DeLaMare Co., 1931.

"Fourth edition (practically rewritten and reset)." It is "devoted to the general principles of growing, using, selecting and propagating perennials, followed by a number of comprehensive lists of perennials suited for different locations and purposes."

The Cactus and Its Home. By Forrest Shreve, Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Tucson, Arizona. 195 p. il. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1931.

In the introduction the author states that he hopes this book "will not only be helpful to those who are primarily interested in the cactus but will also do something to stimulate the study of the natural history of our arid and semi-arid states."

Flowers of the Wild. Their culture and requirements. By Frank C. Pellett. 160 p. il. New York, A. T. De La Mare Company, 1931.

A naturalist's book about wild flowers, telling what every home gardener should know but may easily overlook. It is a story of twenty years' experience in naturalizing wild flowers in a small woodland area where they continue to thrive with little attention.

Spraying, Dusting and Fumigating of Plants. A popular handbook on crop protection. By A. Freeman Mason, Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland. 539 p. il. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1932.

This is a reissue, without change, of the original volume which appeared in 1928. The price of the new issue is \$3.00 instead of \$5.00, the price of the former edition.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS

(cont'd)

Following the Bee Line. By Josephine Morse. 127 p. il. Chicago, Thomas S. Rockwell Company, 1931.

Based on fifteen years of beekeeping by the author.

Introduction to Agricultural Biochemistry. By R. Adams Dutcher, Professor of Agricultural and Biological Chemistry, and Dennis E. Haley, Professor of Soil and Phytochemistry, Department of Agricultural and Biological Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State College. 484 p. il. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1932.

This volume is an outgrowth of lectures presented to agricultural students over a period of nearly twenty years. It is designed for those students who have had preliminary training in inorganic and organic chemistry.

An Introduction to Forest Entomology. A manual. By W. J. Chamberlin, Forest Entomologist, Oregon State College. 138 p. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1931.

Prepared as a text book for class use in order to eliminate extensive note taking by students.

Multigraphed.

Experimental Plant Physiology. By George James Pierce, Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology, Stanford University. 166 p. il. New York, Henry Holt & Company.

Attempts to furnish the evidence on which current conceptions as to the physiology of plants are based.

Systematic Botany: Its Development and Contacts. By William R. Maxon, Associate Curator, Division of Plants, United States National Museum. 163 p. il. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1931. (From Vol. II, Old and New Plant Lore, Smithsonian Scientific Series. 1931)

Economics of Food Consumption. By Edith Hawley, formerly Senior Food Economist in the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 335 p. il. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1932.

Intended to meet the need for a book on the economics of food consumption stating the problem from the point of view of the home economist and to crystalize the material that is now available in this field.

Farm Gas Engines and Tractors. By Fred R. Jones, Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. 485 p. il. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1932. (McGraw-Hill Publications in Agricultural Engineering)

"The material presented has been collected and prepared by the author as a result of fifteen years' experience in teaching the subject of farm power to both collegiate and non-collegiate students. It is likewise anticipated that this text will prove useful and helpful to instructors in vocational work dealing with farm-type engines and tractors, to mechanics and service men, and to owners and operators of stationary engines and tractors."

NEW FOREIGN BOOKS

Curtis's Botanical Magazine Dedications, 1827-1927. Portraits and biographical Notes. Compiled by Ernest Holmes, Assistant Botanist, Kew, and William Cuttbertson, Chairman, Dobbie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, Seed Growers to H. H. the King. 394 p. il. London, Bernard Quaritch, 1931.

A collection of 100 portraits, with biographical notes, of the eminent botanists and horticulturists to whom the volumes of Curtis's Botanical Magazine were dedicated in the century 1827-1927, among them two Americans, Charles Sprague Sargent and Liberty Hyde Bailey. Each account in the book is restricted as nearly as possible to 400-500 words. It may therefore be considered a reference book. As stated in the preface "in the great majority of the lives most of the personal, peculiar, amusing, interesting - in short, the 'readable' - items have had to be omitted. You will read that the great Baron von Mueller was born on such a date, was given this and that post and was awarded a number of honours; but there is no room to record that he always wore wooden shoes, that he never possessed a mirror, and that he wrote 'thousands' of letters in his own hand during every year of his official life."

A Biographical Index of Deceased British and Irish Botanists. Compiled by James Britten and George S. Boulger. 2d ed., rev. and completed by A. B. Rendle, formerly Keeper of Botany, British Museum. 342 p. London, Taylor and Francis, 1931.

Ernest H. Wilson, Plant Hunter. With a list of his most important introductions and where to get them. By Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. 197 p. il. Boston, The Stratford Company, 1931.

"The late Dr. Ernest H. Wilson ('Chinese' Wilson), the most noted of plant hunters, wrote many books but revealed little of himself. Only his most intimate friends got to know what manner of man he was. This story of his life has been written by one who was numbered among these friends. The author knew him not only professionally but often met him and his family in a social way. He thus had an opportunity to get first hand information about the unusually exciting life of Dr. Wilson as a hunter of plants in the wilds of China, on the borderland of Tibet, in Korea, Formosa, and Japan, about his hairbreadth escapes, his perils, and privations, his failures and successes, all of which is graphically portrayed in this book." (Publishers)

Historic Farms of South Africa. The wool, the wheat, and the wine of the 17th and 18th centuries. By Dorothea Fairbridge. 194 p. il. London, Humphrey Milford, 1931.

As *The Pilgrims' Way* by this author was the sequel of her *Historic Houses of South Africa*, the present posthumous volume is the continuation of both of them, according to the introduction. While the central point in the volume is the personality of Willem Adriaan van der Stel, the Cape Governor of 1700, the author's interest in the writing of it grew outwardly until in the end she rechristened it with the title which it bears.

NEW FOREIGN BOOKS
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Report of a Joint Committee on Agricultural Policy. With special reference to British Manufacturing Industry and Imperial Cooperation. 52 p. London, Central Chamber of Commerce (351 Abbey House), Oct. 1931.

Gardens in America. By Marion Cran. 320 p. il. London, Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 1931.

The "travel diary" of an English woman who spent eight months traveling through the United States in order to see "what American gardens were really like."

Vegetables of the Dutch East Indies (edible tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, and spices included). Survey of the indigenous and foreign plants serving as pot-herbs and side-dishes. By J. J. Oelke, in collaboration with R. C. Balhuizen van den Brink. English edition of "Indische Groenten". 1005 p. il. Buitenzorg, Java., Archipel Drukkerij, 1931. (Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies).

The author states that this book may be taken to be an entirely revised and much enlarged second edition of "Tropische Groenten" (Tropical Vegetables) which was published in July, 1925.

The Pageant of Transport Through the Ages. By W. H. Boulton. With an introduction by Sir Josiah Stamp. 238 p. il. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., 1931.

Aims to give the history of transport as a whole. It is not exhaustive in its treatment of any one phase of the subject but does intend to give some general and connected view of the matter in its various aspects and relations.

Horse Breeding Yesterday and Today. A comparison and a conclusion. By Capt. Alec S. Campbell, General Inspector L.H.B. to Ministry of Agriculture, 1913-1918; Horsebreeding Officer Remount Department. 208 p. il. London, H. F. & G. Witherby, 1931.

The Meat Industry. A textbook for meat traders and others engaged in the various branches of the meat industry. By D. J. Anthony. 2d ed. 256 p. London, Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1931.

Improvement of Woodlands. By W. E. Hiley. With a chapter on how to combine sport with forestry, by the Hon. N. A. Orde-Powlett. 250 p. il. London, Country Life, Ltd., 1931.

Approaches the problems of private forestry from an economic angle. "A study of the methods adopted in the most successful estates has enabled the writer to show how a woodland area can most cheaply be converted to a property which yields a continuous income." Special chapters are devoted to taxation; the enhancement of sporting value; the maintenance of the good appearance of woodlands under scientific management; and the special difficulties of small estates. The author, until recently, was Lecturer in Forest Economics at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, and has for many years been Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Forestry.

NEW FOREIGN BOOKS
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Wool Quality. A study of the influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. By S. G. Barker, Director of Research, Wool Industries Research Association. 332 p. il. London, H. M. Stationery Office, Dec. 1931.
Bibliography: p. 284-328.

Die Deutsche Landwirtschaft unter Volks- und Weltwirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten. Dargestellt unter Verwertung und Ergänzung der Arbeiten des Ausschusses zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft in Gemeinschaft mit zahlreichen Fachgenossen. Von Max Sering, Direktor des Deutschen Forschungsinstituts für Agran- und Stedlungswesen/Abteilung Berlin. 954 p. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1932. (Berichte über Landwirtschaft...herausgegeben im Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Neue Folge, 50. Sonderheft)

Arbeiten über Kalidüngung. Von Prof. O. Eckstein, Dr. A. Jacob, und Dr. F. Alten. 237 p. il. Berlin, Verlagsgesellschaft für Ackerbau M.F.H., 1931. (Ergebnis überreicht von der Landwirtschaftlichen Versuchsstation Berlin-Lichterfelde)

Die Standardisierung in der Milchwirtschaft. Von Geert Koch-Weser. 115 p. Berlin, Verlag von Paul Parey, 1931.

L'Evolution de l'Agriculture de la Manche en un Siècle 1830-1930. Par Ch. Vezin, Ingenieur-Agronome, Directeur des Services Agricoles. 133 p. Saint-Lo, Imprimerie Lemasson [1931].

Contribution a l'Étude de l'Économie Rurale de la Grèce d'après Guerre. 268 p. Paris, Berger-Levrault, Editeurs, 1931.

Le Problème Forester Colonial. Par l. Lavauden, Chef des Eaux et Forêts de Madagascar. 49 p. il. Paris, Editions Berger-Levrault, 1931.

Arboles Forestales. Descripcion, cultivo y utilizacion. Por Juan A. Carnevale, Agrónomo. 350 p. il. Buenos Aires, Libreria y Editorial "La Facultad" de Juan Roldan & Cia, 1931.

La Tecnica degli Istituti de Credito Agrario. Dott. Rag. Luigi Saracino, Direttore della Sede di Savona dell'Istituto de Credito Agrario per la Liguria. 579 p. Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, 1931.

Proceedings of the VIIth International Ornithological Congress at Amsterdam, 1930. Under direction of the President, published by Prof. Dr. L. F. de Beaufort. 527 p. Amsterdam, July, 1931. (Published by N.V. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h. C. de Boer Jr., Den Helder (Holland).

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A continuation of Department Bulletin 1199, the three supplements thereto, and Miscellaneous Publication 65.

Price sources. Index of commercial and economic publications currently received in the libraries of the Department of Commerce which contain current commodity prices. Compiled by Elizabeth M. Carmack under the direction of the Librarian [Anne G. Cross]. 320 p. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1931.

A publication of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce Library. Only a small edition for free distribution was issued. It is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.10.

Classified List of the Principal Original Article Published in the Agricultural Bulletin of the F.M.S. and S.S. and the Malayan Agricultural Journal for the period 1913 to 1930 (vols. 1 to XVIII). Kuala Lumpur, The Caxton Press[1931]. (Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States)

Papaya and papain; a list of references. Compiled by V. A. Pease, Food Research Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 8 p.

Publications relating to sugar cane soil investigations. Compiled by Oswald Schreiner and R. B. Deener, Division of Soil Fertility, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 74 p.

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QUERY

The Librarian of one of the state college libraries has sent to the Editor of "Agricultural Library Notes" the following inquiry:

"While I do not see it suggested that questions would be a welcome form of contribution to "Agricultural Library Notes," nevertheless I am tempted to use Notes to ask one question because it concerns a subject about which I should like information. How many libraries (State college) have the use of the fine money which is collected during the year? The library with which I am connected has had the benefit of it for the last two years but is in danger of losing it this year. What is the experience of other libraries? This, I find, is a subject about which it is difficult to secure information."

Answers to this inquiry, if sent to the Editor of "Agricultural Library Notes", will be gladly forwarded to the librarian making the inquiry. Other queries which it is desired to have included in "Agricultural Library Notes" will be welcomed.

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NOTES ON PERIODICALS

El agricultor. Avenida Uruguay no. 35. Apartado no. 2562. Mexico, D. F.
semi-no. 4^o. il. v. 1, no. 1, Dec. 15, 1931. \$10.00 a year.

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1, no. 1, Jan. 7, 1932.

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no. 920, Dec. 31, 1931. Continued by Algemeen Hollandsch landbouwblad.

Bulletin forestier polonais. Bureau de l'Étranger de l'Union professionnelle
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The Farmer and stockman. Kansas City, Mo. Discontinued with v. 8, no. 8,
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377 - Lima. mo. f^o. ano. 1, no. 1, May, 1930.

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SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
issued during January, 1932, exclusive of current issues of serials.*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Application of color measurement in the grading of agricultural products.
By Dorothy Nickerson. 36 p.

Factors related to acreage, production, and prices of potatoes in Florida.
By L. H. Bean. 10 p.

Summary of outlook talks presented to growers in La Crosse and
Hastings, Florida, Nov. 1931.

Farm production costs as affected by mechanical farm equipment. By C. L.
Holmes. 12 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)

Livestock outlook charts for southern states with explanations. 1931-32.
25 charts.

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

Keeping our soils at home. By H. H. Bennett. 14 p.

Papaya and papain; a list of references compiled by V. A. Pease. 8 p.
(Issued by Food research division)

Publications relating to sugar cane soil investigations. Compiled by Oswald
Schreiner and R. B. Deemer. 74 p. (Issued by Division of soil fertility)

Soil conservation. By H. H. Bennett. 15 p.

Soil conservation a major problem in agricultural readjustment. By Henry
G. Knight. 8 p.

Bureau of Home Economics

Concerning liver and how to use it. By Rowena Schmidt Carpenter. 4 p.

Bureau of Plant Industry

Chicory and endive. By H. H. Zimmerley. 5 p. (Issued by Division of horti-
cultural crops and diseases)

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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

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ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON
D.C.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 7

March-April, 1932

No. 3-4

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING

April 27, 1932

The Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association will convene in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Wednesday afternoon, April 27, 1932, to carry out the general theme of the Conference, "The Library in a Changing World". The library of the land-grant college under changed conditions as seen by the faculty and field workers will feature the first part of the program, to be followed by reports of the committees of the Section, round table discussions, and a general business meeting.

From the standpoint of the college president, Dr. Bradford Knapp, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, will supply plenty of material for thought from his store of knowledge obtained from research and personal observation. The place of the library in the field of economics will be discussed by Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, Dean of the School of Commerce, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. His talk should make each phase of the work more tangible and particularly will supplement the observations of Mrs. J. R. Dale, Secretary of the Oklahoma Library Commission, who is to present vital facts as seen by a field worker. The library under changing conditions as seen by librarians will be presented by Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota, whose talk will no doubt afford a splendid opportunity to view the problem in its many combined aspects and will serve as a challenge to every librarian.

Enlarging upon the responsibilities of the librarian who meets the challenge, Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian of the Iowa State College, is to talk of improving the library service of land grant colleges.

As a closing part of the program, the work of the committee on cooperation with the American Society for Horticultural Science will be described by Mr. James A. McMillen, Librarian of the University of Louisiana.

Although some are opposed to the practice of having round table discussions, the general opinion is that they are exceedingly helpful. Miss Cora Miltimore, Librarian of the University of Florida, in charge of the discussion, has promised some helpful topics led by interesting speakers, among which are: Interlibrary loans; The college library and the radio; Library hours; The browsing room in the agricultural library.

In connection with the business part of the meeting, Miss Louise Bercaw, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will give a report on the work of the Bibliographical Committee.

What more interesting thing could be said than that which Grace King said of New Orleans: "New Orleans is not a Puritan mother, nor a hardy Western pioneeress, if the term be permitted. She is, on the contrary, simply a Parisian, who came two centuries ago to the bank of the Mississippi." In such an atmosphere one expects to find enlightenment and contentment in the professional and historical contrasts made in New Orleans.

Elsie D. Hand, Chairman.
Agricultural Libraries Section

"The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome has recently published the 1930-31 edition of the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. This volume of 830 pages is the result of the most extensive and detailed inquiry made in the domain of international agricultural statistics and constitutes a work of the greatest importance to all those who are interested in questions having a direct or indirect relation to production and commerce of agricultural products.

"In the first part of the Yearbook are classified the figures for area and population in the years nearest to 1913 and 1930 for 220 countries; the presentation of these figures throws light upon the world situation from the geographical, political and demographical points of view during both the pre-war and post-war periods. The second is composed of a series of tables comprising for nearly 50 countries the available data concerning the uses for which the total area is employed, the apportionment of cultivated areas between the different crops, agricultural production, numbers of the different kinds of livestock and the products derived from them. In the tables constituting the third part of the volume have been indicated for nearly 40 agricultural products, the area, production and yield per acre in each country during the last five years of the pre-war period and during each of the years from 1927 to 1930.

"For each kind of livestock all available figures in the different countries have been grouped for the years 1913 and 1926 to 1930. A large part of the volume is devoted to statistics of the commercial movement of 42 vegetable products and 12 products of animal origin. The figures published relate to the imports and exports during the calendar years and for the cereals also during the commercial seasons.

"It may be added that the tables of production and commerce not only specify details for each country but also the totals for the different continents and hemispheres and for the whole world, allowing the formation of a general idea of the changes taking place during the periods under consideration in the area under each crop, quantities harvested and the commercial movement in each product.

"The part devoted to prices contains the weekly quotations of 25 agricultural products on the principal world markets for the year 1913 and for the period January 1927 to July 1931. In the freights section will be found the quotations for the transport of wheat, maize and rice on the most important shipping routes, and in the section reserved for fertilizers and chemical products useful in agriculture are published statistics of production, trade and prices for 15 products. In the rates of exchange section are set out the rates on the New York exchange for the most important currencies and in the Appendix have been brought together special chapters on the importance and distribution of the agricultural population, the distribution of agricultural holdings according to their size and mode of tenure and forestry.

"The volume has also been enriched by a long introduction and a chapter of explanatory notes." (Circular of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

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Michigan

Michigan State College Library:

Her many friends in agricultural library circles will regret to learn that Mrs. Linda E. Landon, Librarian of the Michigan State College, retired from active duties on April 1, 1932. The Michigan State News for February 19, 1932, contained the following notice in regard to her retirement and the appointment of her successor:

"Appointment of Jackson E. Towne, graduate of Harvard and the University of Illinois, as head librarian of Michigan State was approved by the state board of agriculture at its February meeting Thursday morning. He will succeed Mrs. Linda Landon, who has served as college librarian for 41 years, on April 1.

Towne graduated in 1917 from Harvard University with A. B. and M. A. degrees and later took special library courses from the University of Illinois in 1922. His record for service in library fields has been widespread. For two years he was superintendent of evening service at Yale university, two years as superintendent of departmental libraries at the University of Iowa, two years as chief of the reader's department at the Washington Square Library, New York University, and for the last four years has been librarian and director of the library school at George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn.

Towne's reputation in library circles is attested by the number of professional offices he has held. He is secretary of the college and reference section of the American Library Association, and last year was president of the Tennessee Library Association. One of his major memberships is in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mrs. Linda E. Landon, whom he succeeds, began service as librarian of Michigan Agricultural College in 1891. During her long tenure of office she became one of the best-liked figures on the campus, and many graduates remember her for her aid and help during their under-graduate days. The change of location of the library - from Old Library or the Administration building to the New Library - took place under her, as has all the great growth in the number of volumes which the library lists.

Last year at a Founders' Day celebration, along with other veterans who have served the college for long periods of time, she was signally honored by President Shaw. Although she will continue on the library staff, her duties will be materially lessened."

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State College Library:

A summer school for library workers will be conducted at the College Library with the Pennsylvania State College, the Pennsylvania State Library, and the Pennsylvania Library Association cooperating and with the Librarian of the Pennsylvania State College as Director. An elementary basic course in cataloguing and classification, reference work and administration, book selection and order work will be offered. Students must be regularly employed in library work or under appointment to such a position. A printed bulletin of information will be sent on request.

Pennsylvania State College Library (cont'd)

"The Headlight on Books at Penn State" is the title of a new library bulletin to be issued five times a year by the Pennsylvania State College Library. According to the announcement "it will contain comments on books, brief book-lists, information about the library, acknowledgments of gifts, occasionally a word about books and authors, perhaps a bit of humor and miscellany." Vol. 1, no. 1 was issued in March, 1932.

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ANSWERS TO QUERY REGARDING FINE MONEY

The last issue of Agricultural Library Notes contained a query from one of the state agricultural college libraries as to the disposition made by other state agricultural college libraries of fine money received during the year. In answer to this query two letters were received by the Editor of Agricultural Library Notes and forwarded to the librarian making the enquiry. The letters are given below as it is believed they may also be helpful to other libraries:

"The University of _____ has a policy that no returns of money for any purpose can come back to the division concerned. Fines go into general campus funds. The library, therefore, can claim that it is absolutely disinterested in assigning any fines. Our fines for Home Use of books are fifty cents for a book three days overdue and a dollar for books six days overdue. For Library Use of books, the fine for carrying away from the room is fifty cents. For Overnight Use of books, the delay in return for the first hour is fifty cents, and past the fourth hour is \$1.00. The fines are never greater than \$1.00 and never less than \$.50. The facts that we can show that the fines are of no advantage to the library, and a definite expense to the institution, have some influence in the spirit in which they are taken and in consideration of the rules. From this fund, however, the Director of the Campus may assign to any division, funds for improvements, such as stacks or improvements for the department. The library is assigned much more than it ever contributes to the fund. The replacement funds for books lost, and paid to the Comptroller by the loser, may be claimed by the library."

"In the library of the _____ state college, the amount taken in for fines, as well as for lost books, was formerly sent to the treasurer from time to time and credited to us, an account known as the library revolving fund. It came in very useful for meeting expenses which ran over the approved budget and also for needs not considered at the time the budget was made out in the previous year. Later we dispensed with the fine system. The non return of books, after two notices to students, is now handled through the demerit system by the Commandant. We have found it much more satisfactory as books are renewed and returned promptly. Where one has the close cooperation of the discipline department I think the latter plan preferable to the fine system."

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SPIRIT OF THE LAND-GRANT LIBRARY

A review of "The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, compiled by Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian".

By Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College.

The above title is a paraphrase, of course, but it accurately describes a pamphlet on the Library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, compiled in 1929, by Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian. This pamphlet has not had the attention it deserves. Indeed, it was only by accident that I saw it, recently, two years after it was published.

The value of this publication is not limited to librarians in land-grant institutions. Even the largest university library can obtain suggestions from this report. However, it is the librarian of the land-grant college who can make the best use of it.

Miss Barnett states in the pamphlet that the emphasis of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library is on the utilitarian side; and similarly the emphasis of the library of the land-grant college should be on utility. Books are not collected because of their rarity or beauty or for any other reason, unless they have a scientific or a historical value to the Department. The Library receives over 3,600 current periodicals and as many current serials - figures which indicate much more clearly the activities of the Library than do the number of volumes in the collection, over 200,000. It is obvious that much of the strength of the Library lies in its periodical and serial collections, as one would expect in a scientific library.

The Library's budget is \$102,000. The staff consists of thirty-five members. It is difficult to see how the work of the Library can be performed on so modest an income. However, the arrangements mentioned later in regard to the bureau libraries must be of material assistance.

Librarians will be interested in the fact that charges are not made on the catalog card for books shelved in the bureau libraries which correspond to departmental libraries in our colleges and universities. "The elasticity and interchange in the use of the Library's collections is important." "The location of books filed in the bureau libraries is kept only by regular charge cards filed at the circulation desk." Incidentally Iowa State College uses the same system. Books in the Engineering Library and Chemistry Reading Room are charged only at the Loan Desk and not on the catalog cards. These special collections, of course, are changing continually.

The books in the bureaus and offices all belong to the general Library. The librarians and library assistants in such bureaus or offices are paid, however, from the budgets of the respective bureaus. The argument used by Miss Barnett for this system would apply equally to the departmental libraries in an educational institution. "This plan has been found to be most satisfactory, as it has enabled the bureaus to obtain the bibliographical and reference service which they need without infringing on the rights of other bureaus." One objection to departmental libraries is the claim that allowances made to one department should necessarily be made to another. We in practice in Ames have modified Miss Barnett's system. The Engineering Librarian is carried on the budget of the Engineering Division, but is under the full control of the library with authority for appointment or removal.

Miss Barnett's outline shows that the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture fulfills the ideal requirement made by Dean Works in his survey on "College and University Library Problems" - a library highly centralized in administration but not necessarily so as to the book collections.

If any of you have been more dilatory than the writer of this article in reading Miss Barnett's pamphlet "The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture: A Brief Description of Its Resources, Organization and Work", I suggest that you study it carefully and call it to the attention of the members of your staff. It should be of value to administrative officers as a presentation of practical ideals to which all of us will hope to attain at some future time. Parts of this report would furnish discussions for many meetings of the Agricultural Libraries Section..

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SCIENCE BOOKLISTS

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has recently issued, in six-page folder form, a series of science booklists for distribution to the American public. The lists are the work of a committee appointed by the Association in 1929 to arrange for selecting the most appropriate books on each of twenty-seven subjects deemed most important in the field of pure science, and to secure the cooperation and collaboration of scientists, librarians, and others familiar with the books. The lists cover the following subjects: Science Today (General; Meteorology; Physics; Chemistry; Microscope; Biology; Bacteriology; Botany; Wild Flowers; Ferns, Mosses and Fungi; Trees and Shrubs; Zoology; Animals; Birds; Insects; The Sea and the Shore; Inland Waters; Fishes and Reptiles; Paleontology; Evolution and Heredity; Anthropology and Ethnology; Teaching of Science. Nearly 400 individuals had a part in this work, nearly 2,000 books were carefully examined, and more than 2,000 reviews were consulted. The Committee consisted of Dean Edward W. Berry, Paleontologist, John Hopkins University; Dr. Paul R. Heyl, Physicist, U.S. Bureau of Standards; Dr. Burton E. Livingston, Professor of Plant Physiology and Forest Ecology, John Hopkins University, and General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. The Association has distributed from its Washington headquarters, Smithsonian Institution Building, a certain number of free sets to public libraries, and other consignments are to be sent to certain universities and museums. Individual sets are obtainable from the Association for thirty cents, plus five cents postage. For a full account of the preparation of the lists, see Science for January 1, 1932.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Den Danske skovbrugs-litteratur indtil 1925. Ved A. Oppermann og V. Grundtvig. 1. halvbind - alfabetisk del. 290 p. Kobenhavn, Levin & Munksgaards Forlag, 1931.

"This is the first volume to appear in the International Forestry Bibliography, the compilation of which was proposed in 1930 at the fourth meeting of the International Union of Forest Experiment Stations held in Austria. The matter was then referred to a Commission. The proposal is printed in 'Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Centralanstalt für das forstliche Versuchswesen', vol. VIII, p. XVII-XXIV."

"At the fifth meeting, held in Württemberg in 1906, it was agreed that the International Union should bring about the compilation of a general Forestry Bibliography and that the early execution of this work be entrusted to a Bibliographical Committee. The idea was to collect the older literature up to 1910 in five volumes and to send out lists of current literature in the form of slips four times a year, the cost of these to be covered by the subscriptions. For the publication of the work embracing the older literature a considerable sum of money was collected, only to be lost later on account of the financial crisis that befell Germany after the World War. This brought about a suspension of the work."

"In April, 1926, the acting Chairman of the Bibliographical Commission called a meeting in Zurich which succeeded in obtaining the attendance of representatives of three world languages. It was agreed at this meeting to work at the Forestry Congress in Rome in May, 1926, for an Independent Union of Forest Experiment Stations. Deliberations as to the bibliographical classification were conducted on the basis of detailed proposals worked out by members of the Commission. The result was printed in three world languages in order to be laid before the International Congress in Rome, and these preliminary plans were adopted."

"The seventh International Congress of Forest Experiment Stations was held in Stockholm in July, 1929. At that time the publication of an International Forestry Bibliography was laid down as one of the three principal tasks of the Union. A Bibliographical Commission of twenty-eight members was elected. A lecture on international bibliography was given by the representative from Switzerland, and the Danish representative submitted a proof-copy of an alphabetically and systematically arranged list of the Danish forestry literature through 1925."

"The Commission adopted the following resolutions (Proceedings of the International Congress of Forestry Experimental Stations, Stockholm, 1929, p. 811-812):

1. That the bibliography contain such literary works as have a lasting, scientific, economic, administrative or historical value.
2. That the question of bibliographical classification be transferred to the standing committee.
3. That the bibliography of the older literature be issued by each country itself.
4. That the commission accept the size, the typographical get up, the single-column printing and the alphabetical order of the Danish proof.
5. That the experiment stations of the different countries send the current bibliographical material to a common centre in form of yearly lists.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(cont'd)

6. That the commission elect a standing committee of five persons.
7. That the means for the work of the Bibliographical Commission be arranged as follows:
 - a. Each country to bear its own costs for the older literature.
 - b. Funds for the general organization of the work to be obtainable through the International Union.
 - c. Costs of card-catalogue of current literature to be paid by subscriptions."

"The Danish Forest Bibliography, the first to be submitted in the series, is the joint labour of an expert and a librarian, namely, Miss Ellen Oppermann, who went through the professional literature in Copenhagen and Springforbi, and Miss Tagea Egede Christensen, Assistant Librarian of the State Library, Aarhus, who went through the more general literature to which the State Library had access."

"In this bibliography the term "Forest Literature" is used in a wide sense, embracing not only actual forest-technical publications but also independent works, treatises, and articles on the nature, topography, economy, and products of the forest. These included, as far as possible, everything of scientific, practical, administrative, or historical value. Included also are a number of publications on the natural history of game but none dealing with the technicalities of the hunt. The Danish literature on forestry was traced as far back as it was to be found." (Extracts from the Introduction)

Naringin. Compiled by H. H. Mottern, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3 p. Mimeographed.

A partial list of references on frozen foods. Compiled by Robert P. Straka, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 4 p. Mimeographed.

Partial list of references pertaining to the effects of various metallic containers used in cooking food. Compiled in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3 p. Mimeographed.

Solid carbon dioxide: selected references. Compiled by V. A. Pease, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 6 p. Mimeographed.

Textiles and clothing: a selected list of references on the physical testing of fabrics. Compiled by Margaret B. Hays, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 23 p. Home economics bibliography no. 8. Mimeographed.

Advantages and disadvantages of farm life: a short list of references. Compiled by Louisa O. Borcaw, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Jan. 1932. 6 p. Typewritten.

Cotton surplus relief plans: some references to comment on the subject, 1930-date. Compiled by Mildred C. Benton. Jan. 1932. 11 p. Typewritten.

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America Faces the Future. Edited by Charles A. Beard, Co-author of *The Rise of American Civilization*, and *The American Leviathan*. 416 p. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1932.

"Believing that the disastrous results of a laissez faire economy are sufficiently obvious to all thinking men and that 'planning' is as important to prosperity in the life of a nation as that of a corporation or an individual", the author "has brought together with stimulating interpretation and comment the best thought of the best minds on how we may most wisely shape our future." The volume consists of articles and addresses which have appeared in other places.

Survey of Activities of American Agencies in Relation to Materials for Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities. Compiled for the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council by Franklin F. Holbrook. 184 p. Published by the Co-operating Councils, Washington and New York, 1932. Multigraphed.

This list of societies, libraries, etc., which are at work in, or of use to those who are working in, the field of social sciences, is arranged by states, except for the general agencies which occupy the first 21 pages. There is an alphabetical index. The description of the activities of the agencies mentioned varies in length from a few lines to two pages. No attempt seems to have been made to give addresses of the institutions mentioned, not even the city being given in some cases, as, for instance, the American Historical Association and the American Library Association. It is realized that addresses of the general agencies may change with the secretaries but it is in such cases that the address is especially necessary.

American Universities and Colleges. Edited by John Henry MacCracken for the American Council of Education. 2d ed. rev. and enl. 1066 p. Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins Company, 1932.

Presents in condensed and systematic form, facts, figures and data concerning higher education in America. Since the first edition was published in 1928, 126 institutions have been added to the accredited lists, and statements of these institutions appear for the first time in this edition.

A Guide to the Current Periodicals and Serials of the United States and Canada. Compiled by Henry Ormal Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri. 5th edition. 432 p. Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, 1931.

In the compiler's preface he states that this new edition has been compiled from original sources because, since the fourth edition and supplement, a considerable number of periodicals have ceased publication, others have changed titles, combinations and mergers have been made, and many changes in the addresses of publishers and in the publishers' prices have taken place. There were less than one-fifth of the titles of the fourth edition that could be used. The new edition follows the plan of the preceding editions.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS
(cont'd)

The Rural Community. The natural history of a sociological group. By Dwight Sanderson, Professor of Rural Social Organization, Cornell University. 723 p. il. Boston, Ginn & Company, 1932.

The author states that in the investigation of which this book is the result, "the object has been to secure a knowledge of the forces and principles which influence the formation, persistence and decline of various types of rural locality groups. Seemingly diverse and unrelated communities of different times and regions are compared and classed in a single type according to their common form of structure and function."

Bibliography: pp.671-706.

Corn and Hog Surplus of the Corn Belt. By Alonzo E. Taylor, Director, Food Research Institute. 658 p. Stanford Univ., Cal., Food Research Institute, 1932. (Miscellaneous Publications, No. 6, of the Food Research Institute)

"A discussion of the nature, extent, and consequences of the corn and hog surplus constituting the agricultural problem of the American corn belt, an appraisal of farm distress and an examination of proposed methods for amelioration." (Publishers)

The Surplus Farmer. By Bernard Ostrolenk. 135 p. New York, Harper & Bros., 1932. (Current Economic Problems Series)

In seeking to answer "What is wrong with the American farmer", the author discusses the era of land development, the agricultural revolution, the agricultural surplus, the agricultural export trend, a practical lesson in farm relief, and problems in agricultural adjustments. The volume is the first of a series of small books on contemporary problems.

The Influence of Type of Production and Size of Farm on Illinois Farm Expenses, 1926-1928. By Robert Cook Ross. An abstract of a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, 1931. 17 p. Urbana, 1931.

History and Theory of Agricultural Credit in the United States. By Earl Sylvester Sparks, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Director of the School of Business Administration, Professor of Economics, University of South Dakota. With foreword by Thomas N. Carver, Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University. 476 p. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1932.

"A thorough and scientific study of the development of rural credits in the United States. The various sources of farm credits are traced from their beginning to the present time. The various money and credit theories which have arisen from time to time in connection with rural credit schemes are carefully analyzed as to economic soundness... The work should prove valuable to all who want a better insight into the credit problems of agriculture."

Old Gardens in and About Philadelphia and Those Who Made Them. By John T. Faris, author of *The Romance of Old Philadelphia, Old Roads Out of Philadelphia, etc.* 311 p. il. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1932.

"When a garden survives for a century or more, it absorbs some magic from the procession of gentlefolk who have trod its paths, and becomes as exquisitely lovely as anything of color and form and fragrance may be. Probably no region of America is so richly endowed with old and lovely gardens as Philadelphia and its environs. They have become nationwide in their influence, a source of inspiration and delight, the Mecca of pilgrims. Since the days when William Penn conceived and laid out his 'green countrie towne,' each generation has contributed its quota. Many, of course, have been swallowed up by the expanding city, but many still remain; a priceless heritage. Here is a rare treasure house of botanical description, of history and romance starred with the names of famous Americans, of quaint forgotten lore, of fascinating old letters and diaries, a chronicle of the studies, experiments, explorations and adventures of men and women who wrought an abiding loveliness from the fabric of their dreams." (Publishers)

Colonial Gardens. The landscape architecture of George Washington's time. Prepared by the American Society of Landscape Architects. 72 p. il. Washington, U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932.

Issued as one of the activities of the Commission in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

California Gardens. By Winifred Starr Dobyns. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1931.

A book of photographs "selected and arranged to illustrate particular landscape features and elements of design from some of the most beautiful gardens to be found in America."

Garden Maintenance. By H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry B. Raymore; Landscape Architects. 302 p. il. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1932.

This volume "grew out of the many questions asked of the authors by those who have gardens and want specific help in caring for them. It comes from experience. The authors are landscape architects who are also dirt gardeners."

Planning and Planting the Home Garden. A popular handbook containing concise and dependable information designed to help the makers of small gardens. By Pauline Murray. 412 p. il. New York, Orange Judd Pub. Co., 1932.

"This book is not intended for people who have a knowledge of gardening. It is planned to help those who, having had previously little or no experience, suddenly find themselves confronted with the problem of planting their home grounds." (Preface)

The Backyard Garden. A handbook for the amateur. By Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Editor of "Horticulture". rev. ed. 191 p. il. Boston, The Stratford Company, 1932.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS
(cont'd)

The Book of Roses. By Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, Director, American Rose Society. 192 p. il. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1931.

Intended for all classes of rose lovers who have a desire to learn more about them. "All that one would know, in order to successfully grow roses, is in this volume."

Marketing Florida Truck Crops. Including shipments, market price and miscellaneous data. Prepared by Neil Rhodes. 190 p. Jacksonville, Florida, State Marketing Bureau, January, 1932.

The Botany of Crop Plants. A text and reference book. By Wilfred W. Robbins, Professor of Botany, College of Agriculture, University of California. 3d rev. ed. 639 p. il. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1931.

The first edition appeared in 1927. In 1924 a revised second edition was printed. In this new edition, the text has been brought up to date, new illustrations have been added, and the reference lists include later investigations. The edition is more strictly botanical than either of the two preceding, in that maps, tables, and text matter pertaining to the distribution and yield of crop plants have been largely eliminated.

Swamp and Dune. A study in plant distribution. By Willard N. Clute, Editor of American Botanist. 92 p. il. Indianapolis, Ind., Willard N. Clute & Co., 1931.

The material comprising this volume was originally published in the American Botanist.

The Fantastic Clan - The Cactus Family. Studies of that unique and fascinating growth, the cactus plant, treating of all the most important groups of cacti known, with scientific accuracy, and depicting the charm of the desert land, its magic spell and wondrous lure, in the great cactus area of the world, the American desert of the Southwest. By John James Thornber, Professor of Botany, University of Arizona, and Frances Bonker. 194 p. il. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1932.

Principles of Soil Microbiology. By Selman A. Waksman, Professor of Soil Microbiology, Rutgers University. 2d rev.ed. 894 p. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1932.

This edition, which is "entirely revised", brings the work up to date, "by the incorporation of much new material, the adding of several chapters, the complete rewriting of others, the condensation and combination of still others, to keep the work within reasonable bulk."

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS
(cont'd)

Neoplasms of Domesticated Animals. By William H. Feldman, Division of Experimental Surgery and Pathology, The Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota, with a foreword by Charles H. Mayo. 410 p. il.

This volume has been prepared in an attempt to supply an obvious need of students and practitioners of veterinary medicine. The volume may also be found of interest to others interested in the broader aspects of comparative pathology. It is presumed that the reader possesses a knowledge of general pathology. An exhaustive treatise has been avoided yet an attempt has been made to present the salient features of each variety of neoplasm in an understandable way.

The Scientific Aspects of Rabbit Breeding. By James N. Pickard and F. A. E. Crew. 122 p. il. London, Watmoughs Limited, 1931.

Productive Horse Husbandry. By Carl W. Gay, Professor of Animal Husbandry and Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. 4th rev. ed. 335 p. il. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1932.

My Animal Friends. The life stories, habits, loves and hates of the animals you see at the zoo. By C. Emerson Brown, Director, Philadelphia Zoological Garden. 262 p. il. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Company, 1932.

Uninvited Guests. A short account of the animals living on or in us. By David Causey, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Arkansas. 120 p. il. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1932.

Florida Wild Life. Observations on the flora and fauna of the state and the influence of climate and environment on their development. By Charles Torrey Simpson. 199 p. il.

"A popular and interesting guide book to the many and varied forms of wild life that abound in Florida, and a plea for their preservation for the permanent enjoyment of nature lovers". The author has lived for many years in Florida and is one of its best-known and best informed naturalists and conservationists.

The Life of the Butterfly. By Friedrich Schnack. Translated by Winifred Katzin. 278 p. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1932.

"Friedrich Schnack is an entomologist with a passion for his subject. In this charming book he does for the butterfly what Maeterlinck did for the bee and Fabre for the ant. With loving care he describes each butterfly, its habitat, its way of life, method of passing the winter, breeding, egg-laying, and other details. His book is remarkable for skillful, delicate description. For lyric beauty it comes closest to Hudson. It is a work which should create for itself in this country a place as rare and treasured as it holds in Germany." (Publishers)

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS
(cont'd)

The Heritage of Cotton. The fibre of two worlds and many ages. By M. D. C. Crawford, Associate Editor of the "Daily News Record", former Research Associate in Textiles, American Museum of Natural History. 244 p. il. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1931. (Copyrighted, 1924)

A volume of interest not only to those actively concerned with specific problems but those interested in the history of art and technology as expressed in fabrics.

"A human record of a great fiber that has played a large part in the civilization of two hemispheres and across more ages than modern civilization may safely span and is still today the most important textile fiber," the "first complete story of cotton, considering it not only from the usual angles but from the point of view of ethnology, a science in which Mr. Crawford is an authority." (Publishers.)

The Structure and Composition of Foods. By Andrew K. Winton, Sometime State and Federal Chemist, and Kate Barber Winton, Sometime State and Federal Microscopist. Volume I. Cereals, Starch, Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Forage Plants. 710 p. il. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1932.

"Appreciating the lack of a comprehensive work in the English language, comparable with, yet differing from, the voluminous works in German and French, the writers' task has been partly to collect, select, summarize, and unify, so far as expedient, results on the composition of a great variety of products scattered through numerous journals, and partly to add their own contributions, largely hitherto unpublished, on the gross and microscopic structure of these products." (Preface)

Is Loose Milk a Health Hazard? The report of the commission appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York, to study the public health aspects of the sale of loose milk in New York City and to make recommendations. Edited by Edward F. Brown, Director, and Professor Leland Spencer, Research Director. 254 p. il. New York City, Milk Commission, Department of Health, 1931.

Noguchi. By Gustav Eckstein. 419 P. il. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1931.

"The story of a poor Japanese peasant who became one of the world's greatest scientists and died in Africa in a heroic effort to solve the mystery of yellow fever."

Edmund Ruffin - Southerner. A study in secession. By Avery Craven, Professor of American History, University of Chicago. 233 p. New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1932.

Chapter III, p. 49-72, "A Gentleman Farmer", tells of Ruffin's work as an agriculturist. It will be remembered that he was the author of an early important work on soils, "An Essay on Calcareous Manures", first published as a book in 1832, which went through five editions. He also established and edited the agricultural periodical, the "Farmers' Register", which began publication in 1833 and continued for ten years.

Soil Conditions and Plant Growth. By Sir E. John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station and of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Harpenden. 6th rev. ed. 636 p. il. London, New York, and Toronto, Longmans, Green & Co., 1932.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1912 and was a volume of 168 pages.

Land and Life: The Economic National Policy for Agriculture. By Viscount Astor and Keith A. E. Murray, University of Oxford Agricultural Economic Research Institute. With an introduction by Sir William Beach Thomas. 192 p. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1932.

Contents: Part I. General survey; Part II. Production policies; Part III. A national policy.

Hardy Flower-Gardening. Especially applicable to Scotland and Northern England. By Maud E. Stebbing. 259 p. il. Edinburgh, Grant & Murray, 1931.

Water and Grass. A study in the pastoral economy of southern Europe. By E. E. Carrier. 434 p. London, Christophers, 1932.

The author states that his object in writing this book was "to give some account of the pastoral industry as it has been and is still carried on in the countries of southern Europe where, owing to the climatic conditions and the vast extent of mountain pasture, it is the common practice to exile the flocks and herds from the farm for several months of the year."

Ergot and Ergotism. A monograph based on the Dohme lectures delivered in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. By George Barger, Professor of Chemistry in Relation to Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. 279 p. il. London, Gurney & Jackson, 1931.

Bibliography: pp. 231-274.

Exotic Forest Trees in the British Empire. By R. S. Troup, Professor of Forestry in the University of Oxford, and Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute. 259 p. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1932.

A catalogue of a large number of species of supposed or proved commercial value, with notes on the habits and growth of each in its native region, and reports on its experimental acclimatization in various parts of the British Empire. There are appendices on climate, illustrated with temperature and rainfall maps, and a full bibliography.

Thirty-five Biographies and Portraits of Scientific Men. Being collected reprints from Parasitology, Vols. XIII-XVII (1921-25), with original pagination, the biographies being ordered in accordance with the numbers of the portraits. By G. H. F. Nuttall, D. Keilin, H. A. Baylis, Clifford Dobell, D. N. Pavlovsky, W. Bulloch, F. A. Potts, and H. M. Woodcock. Edition limited to 75 copies. Cambridge, University Press, 1931.

NEW FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN BOOKS

Compte-Rendu de la Journée de la Laine Colonaile, Paris 16 Juin, 1931.
107 p. il. Paris, L'Union Ovine Coloniale [1931].

Coopératives et Patentes Agricoles pour La Vente du Blé. Par Georges Seulesco, Docteur en Droit. 190 p. Paris, Lib. de Jurisprudence Ancienne et Moderne, 1931.

Manuel de Sucrierie de Cannes. Par J. de Laguarigue de Survilliers, Ancien Élève de l'École Polytechnique. 249 p. il. Paris, Dunod, 1932.

L'Arnia e i Principi dell'Apicoltura Moderna. A. Zappi-Recordati. 47 p. Piacenza, Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, 1931.

Première Conférence International du Rat. Paris - Le Havre 16-22 Mai 1933. Documents réunis et publiés par Le Professeur Gabriel Petit, Secrétaire Général. 391 p. Paris, Vigot Frères. Editeurs, 1931.

La Crise des Etats Agricoles Européens et l'Action Internationale (Janvier 1930-Mai 1931). Documents. Recueillis et Commentés par André Tibal, Professor à la Faculté des Lettres de Nancy. 436 p. Paris, Publications de la Conciliation Internationale [1931]. (Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, Bulletin nos. 2,3,4,5 -1931)

Les Aspects Économiques de l'Agriculture Belge de 1850 à 1930. Par Alb. Delos, Professeur d'Économie rurale à l'Institut Supérieur agronomique de l'État à Gembloux. 68 p. Gembloux, Imprimerie J. Duculot, 1931.
At head of title: Centenaire de l'Indépendance de la Belgique.

Theorie und Praxis der Natürlichen Verjüngung im Wirtschaftswald. Von Dr. Karl Vanselow, o.ö. Professor an der Universität, Giessen. 280 p. Neudamm, Verlag von J. Neumann, 1931.

Gewächshäuser und Frühbeete. Bau, Einrichtung und Verwendung. Lehr- und Handbuch für den praktischen Gartenbau. Von Franz Böhmig, Gartenmeister der Versuchs- und Lehrgärtnerei an der Gärtnerlehranstalt Oranienburg. 193 p. il. Berlin, Verlagsbuchhandlung Paul Parey, 1932.

Das Karakulschaf und Seine Zucht. Von Dr. G. Frölich, Professor u. Direktor des Instituts für Tierzucht an der Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Zweite auflage. 147 p. il. München, F. C. Mayer Verlag, 1931.

Koreanische Landwirtschaft. Von M. Heydrich. (Beiträge zur Völkerkunde von Korea I). 45 p. il. Leipzig, Druck und Kommissionsverlag von B. G. Teubner, 1931. (Abhandlungen und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden, Band XIX (1931), Nr. 1)

Die Praxis der Bekämpfung von Krankheiten und Schädlingen der Zierpflanzen. Von Dr. Heinrich Pape, Regierungsrat an der Biologischen Reichsanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Zweigstelle Kiel. 361 p. il. Berlin, Verlagsbuchhandlung, Paul Parey, 1932.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS

- Agronomica, revista mensual (La publica la Sociedad agronomica mexicana). Plaza del Estudiante no. 6, Esquina con Nicaragua, Mexico, D. F. mo. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Oct. 1931. \$5.00.
- Archiv für naturgeschichte. Resumed publication, January, 1932, with n. s. v. 1, no. 1, as Abt. B of Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche zoologie.
- American breeder. Kansas City, Mo. Changed to Livestock feeder with v. 24, no. 1, Jan. 1932.
- Drug markets. New York. Changed to Drug and cosmetic industry with v. 30, no. 2, Feb. 1932.
- Electric railway journal. New York. Changed to Transit journal with v. 76, no. 1, Jan. 1932.
- Garden state farmer. Bridgeton, N. J. Changed to New Jersey farm and garden and the Garden state farmer with v. 3, no. 1, Feb. 1932.
(Place of publication changed to Sea Isle City, N. J.)
- Golden buffs. New Albany, Ind. Changed to Breeders world with v. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1932.
- Good roads. Chicago. Merged with Roads and streets with v. 75, no. 1, Jan. 1932.
- House furnishing review. East Stroudsburg, Pa. Combined with Housewares merchandising with v. 76, no. 2, Feb. 1932, to form House furnishing review with which is consolidated Housewares merchandising.
- Journal of cellular and comparative physiology. Wistar institute of anatomy and biology, Philadelphia, Pa. bi-mo. 4°. il. v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 20, 1932. \$5.00 a volume.
- Leaflets of western botany. John Thomas Howell, California academy of sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. quar. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Jan. 16, 1932. \$1.00.
- Mid-west highways. Kansas City, Mo. Discontinued with v. 1, no. 3, Mch. 1931.
- Mid-west rabbit review. Bad Axe, Mich. Merged with Pet stock journal and hares and rabbits, May, 1931.
- National butter and cheese journal. Olsen pub. co., 505 W. Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wisc. semi-mo. 4°. il. v. 23, no. 6, Feb. 10, 1932. A merger of National butter journal, National cheese journal and Concentrated milk industries. Volume numbering of first two continued. \$2.00.
- The New reliable poultry journal. Dayton, O. Changed to Poultry, garden and home with v. 38, no. 11, Jan. 1932.
- Nutrition abstracts and reviews. Reid library, Rowett institute, Aberdeen, Scotland. 8°. v. 1, no. 1/2. Oct. 1931. 21 shillings.
- Oil and fat industries. New York. Discontinued with v. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1931. Nov.-Dec. issued as Oil and fat section of periodical Soap. Continued Jan. 1932 with v. 9, no. 1 as Oil and soap.
- The Rawleigh foundation bulletin. The Rawleigh foundation, Freeport, Ill. 8°. irreg. v. 1, no. 1, Mch. 15, 1932. Free.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS

(cont'd)

- Pulp and paper magazine of Canada. Gardenvale, Que. Changed to Pulp and paper of Canada with v. 33 (n. s.), no. 1, Mch. 1932. Frequency also changed from weekly to monthly.
- Pure culture study of bacteria, formerly the continuation service of the Manual of methods. Committee on bacteriological technic of the Society of American bacteriologists, Geneva, N. Y. quar. 8°. v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1932. \$1.00.
- Stylops; a journal of taxonomic entomology. 4l, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7. 4°. il. v. 1, pt. 1, Jan. 15, 1932. \$6.00.
- System. New York. Changed to Management methods with v. 61, no. 1, Jan. 1932.
- Tobacco tips for the grower, warehouseman, dealer, manufacturer and allied tobacco interests. Manning, S. C. w. f°. v. 1, no. 1, Feb. 4, 1932. \$2.00.
- Zeitschrift für desinfektions- und gesundheitswesen. Dresden. Changed to Zeitschrift für gesundheitstechnik und städtehygiene with v. 24, no. 1, Jan. 1932.
- Zeitschrift für angewandte chemie. Berlin. Changed to Angewandte chemie, with jahrg. 45, nr. 1, Jan. 2, 1932.

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OFFERS

The Williams College Library, Williamstown, Massachusetts, offers the following publications:

New York State Agricultural Society, Transactions, 1841-1871.
New York State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission Reports,
1895, 1896, 1899, 1907-09.

The following publications are offered by the Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Through the Leaves, Feb.-July, Sept.-Dec. 1918
Mch.-Oct., Dec. 1919
Jan.-Apr., June, Sept., Oct., Dec. 1920
Jan.-Dec. 1921
Jan.-Apr. 1922

WANTS

The Library of the State Teachers College, Chico, California, is anxious to obtain the following:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletins 1, 12, 13.

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SELECTED LIST OF MINEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
issued during February and March, 1932, exclusive of current
issues of serials.*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Adjustments necessary in taxation in view of the possibility of a lower general price level. By Eric Englund. 7 p.

Cotton surplus relief plans; some references to comment on the subject, 1930-date. Compiled by Mildred C. Benton. 11 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)

An economic survey of farm mortgage financing. By David L. Wickens. 9 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Potatoes and truck crops outlook charts with explanations, 1932. 25 charts.

Printed publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. (Issued by Division of economic information)

References on the materials for American history. Compiled by Everett E. Edwards. 7 p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)

Results of studies of sweet corn as received at five canneries (1931). By W. E. Lewis. 9 p.

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

Foundations for farm and village dwellings. A report submitted to the President's conference on home building and home ownership by the Committee on farm and village housing. 8 p.

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

Naringin. Compiled by H. H. Mottern. 3 p. (Issued by Food research division)

A partial list of references on frozen foods. Compiled by Robert P. Straka. 4 p. (Issued by Food research division)

Partial list of references pertaining to the effects of various metallic containers used in cooking food.

Publications of the Carbohydrate division. January 1, 1920 to February 1, 1932. 17 p.

Solid carbon dioxide: selected references. Compiled by V. A. Pease. 6 p. (Issued by Food research division)

*For a list of the principal series issued regularly, see v. 4, no. 1-2, p. 347.

SELECTED LIST OF MINIOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS
(cont'd)

Extension Service

The effectiveness of extension work in clothing: a study of 95 farm homes in Ford county, Kansas, 1930. By M. C. Wilson and C. R. Jacard. 19 p. Extension service circular 174. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Extension work with young men and young women. As at present organized, is the extension service meeting this challenge? By William A. Lloyd. 10 p. Extension service circular 172. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Relationship of the fields of animal husbandry and rural economics extension. By C. R. Arnold. 7 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Status of organization and administration of agricultural education among negroes. By Erwin H. Shinn. 11 p. Extension service circular 173. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Forest Service

The forest situation in the United States; a special report to the Timber conservation board. 46 p.

Bureau of Home Economics

Textiles and clothing: a selected list of references on the physical testing of fabrics. Compiled by Margaret B. Hays. 23 p. Home economics bibliography 8. (Issued by Division of textiles and clothing)

Bureau of Plant Industry

Improved varieties of annual lespedezas: uses and culture. By A. J. Pieters. 7 p. (Issued by Division of forage crops and diseases)

The Hopi lima bean as a variety for canning in the eastern United States. By Roy Magruder. 4 p. (Division of horticultural crops and diseases)

A study of cottonseed with reference to varietal characteristics and sources of production. By A. F. Sievers and M. S. Lowman. 12 p.

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The talk on "Books and Farmers" given by Carroll P. Streeter, of the editorial staff of The Farmer's Wife, National Farm Women's Magazine, St. Paul, Minnesota, before the South Dakota Library Association, Ipswich, October 28, 1931, is printed in the South Dakota Library Bulletin for December, 1931.

"With the object of promoting a greater interest in books among the rural women of South Dakota, the Free Library Commission and the State Extension Department at Brookings have, during the past two years, co-operated in carrying on a reading project with the home Extension clubs of the state. The first bulletin on reading was a general one which was issued in mimeographed form in September, 1930, and which was used as the basis of a lesson on reading by a great many Extension Clubs. As a basis for study in 1931-32, a larger bulletin was developed, which centered on the novel. In this bulletin, which was printed by the Extension Department as Extension Circular 311, suggestions are given as to the type of novel which is most worth reading; qualities which make a novel worthwhile are outlined and a set of standards is set up by which a novel may be measured. As a basis for study two novels are used, 'A Lantern in Her Hand' by Bess Streeter Aldrich, and 'Giants in the Earth' by Ole Rolvaag. A list of novels for further study is appended and the last few pages of the bulletin are devoted to information regarding actual library facilities in the state with recommendations for future development along county library lines.... It is estimated by the Extension Department that 8,000 women will be reached through the book program. Direct results as noted by the Free Library Commission are the greatly increased number of requests for books from members of Extension Clubs and their families." (South Dakota Library Bulletin, Dec. 1931, p. 60-61)

The Fourth International Agricultural Education Congress will meet in Rome, Italy, in November, 1932. Dr. Franco Angelini is General Secretary of the Organizing Committee whose address is Via Vittorio Veneto 7, Rome. The first Congress was held in Paris, in 1900; the second at Liège, in 1905; and the third at Antwerp and Liège, in 1930.

Bibliographies submitted in competition for the fifth Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize should be sent, in quadruplicate, to the chairman of the committee by December, 1932. The award will be made by the committee soon after that date. The purpose of the prize is to stimulate greater interest in the preparation of bibliographies in the field of agriculture or the related sciences. Competition from the library schools, libraries, colleges, and universities of this country is invited. Further details in regard to the conditions of the prize are available in printed form and may be obtained from the chairman of the committee, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

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ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON
D. C.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION MEETING

The meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, Wednesday afternoon, April 27. The Chairman, Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, presided. She explained that the program would follow the general theme of the Conference, The Library in a Changing World, and would be in three sections: formal papers, round table discussion and business. Thirty-five persons were present at the meeting.

The first paper, entitled "The Faculty of the Land-Grant College Looks at Libraries - As Seen by the Economist" by Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, Dean of the School of Commerce, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, was read by Mr. Robert Elsasser of the School of Commerce and Business Administration, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., in the absence of Dr. Thomas.

THE FACULTY OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE LOOKS AT LIBRARIES

As seen by the economist

By Raymond D. Thomas, Professor of Economics
and Dean of the School of Commerce,
Oklahoma A. & M. College

The place of economics and allied social sciences in a land-grant college is determined more or less by the particular point of view which prevails with respect to the principal purposes of this type of higher educational institution. Speaking broadly, it seems that there are two interpretations of the Morrill Act and of subsequent acts designed to carry forward the main purpose of the original act. One is a strict interpretation, the other a liberal interpretation.

The "strict interpretationists" think of the land-grant college as an institution in which agriculture, engineering and home economics are taught practically to the exclusion of all other fields of knowledge that do not contribute directly to these three divisions. Studies in the field of economics are outside the functions of a land-grant college, save only "agricultural economics", "engineering economics", and "consumers' economics". The many fields of applied economics, such as finance, merchandising, transportation, labor, accounting, public utilities, foreign trade and so on are ruled out by the strict interpretationist. The larger function of studies in economics in the matter of analyzing the conditions affecting the social and economic problems which are pressing this generation for solution, these strict interpretationists would, no doubt, rule out. Studies such as these would not qualify as "branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts".

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION
(Cont'd)

Quite different is the rendering of the Morrill Act by the liberal interpretationists. Land-grant colleges, according to this view, are institutions for the education of the industrial classes. These institutions are established and maintained, in the language of the original Morrill Act, "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This broader interpretation of the functions of the land-grant institution was expressed by President Kerr of the Oregon State Agricultural College in speaking before the Forty-fifth Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at Chicago last November. President Kerr spoke of the field of service of land-grant institutions, in part, as follows: "It is the field of applied science. This field includes agriculture and all that pertains to the soil and production from it; engineering, and the principles and appliances that relate to the use of natural power and machinery; mining and mineral resources; forestry and forest products; business, banking, and the administrative procedures of commerce; home economics and the family as a factor in society."

"The liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life" was not a narrow field in the thinking of Mr. Morrill who sponsored the first federal aid legislation through Congress. The main purpose of these institutions was very clear in his mind. The more or less strict limitations which characterize the interpretation of the land-grant idea as applied to higher education Mr. Morrill did not share. In presenting his views of the idea behind federal aid to these institutions through land grants before a group at Yale University in 1867, Mr. Morrill is said to have given his interpretation of the purposes of the Morrill Act about as follows:

"Mr. Morrill stated that he wished the bill to be broad enough so that the several states might use it to the best advantage. The general wants and local conditions were very different in the different states and for the best use of this fund there must be much variety allowed to the details, although all the colleges should be the same in spirit and essentially of the same grade, that is, colleges in which science and not classics should be the leading idea.

"He did not intend them to be agricultural schools. The title of the bill was not his, and was not a happy one. A clerk was responsible for the title.....

"He said that the bill was purposely and carefully planned so that the old colleges might use this as an aid in expanding in the direction to give them more science teaching or that new colleges might be organized as the conditions and needs of the several states might demand.....

"But in all he wished as a prominent feature the 'useful sciences' be taught and that where the natural influence of the studies might have less tendency to draw the students into purely literary and professional pursuits.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

(Cont'd)

The second land-grant bill introduced by Senator Morrill in 1890 specifically included economics and its applied sub-fields within the scope of the land-grant college in the provision that federal funds appropriated under the act were to be expended only for instruction in "agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic sciences with special reference to their application to the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction".

The useful science and art of economics and its applications clearly come within this field of practical and scientific education as opposed to education in the classics.

These institutions were originated with the view to establishing institutions for the training of the people in the application of the sciences (I believe natural, physical, and social sciences) to the practical problems of living as opposed to the old idea of a classical education and training for the learned professions (medicine, law, the ministry) which had dominated higher education up to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

What is the connection of this summary of the views with respect to the purposes of the land-grant institutions with a discussion of the land-grant college library from the point of view of the economist? Briefly put, this introductory discussion is designed to raise the question of the place in our higher educational system of the large field of economics, particularly in its applications to the problems of individual and of the general welfare. Is the field of economics in its many applied sub-fields to be squeezed out, so to speak, between the narrow interpretation of the function of land-grant institutions as the application of the natural sciences to agriculture, engineering, and home economics and the idea of classical training and of education in the so-called learned professions?

Economics and its sub-fields of practical application (agricultural economics, business administration, finance, marketing, insurance, investments, accounting, taxation, foreign trade, transportation, public utilities) do not fit into the philosophy of education and the purposes of classical training, the humanities, and the learned professions. The field of economics in its applications to the practical aspects of living belongs in this other area of higher education; namely, the area in which the point of view is the training of the "industrial classes" for economic and social experience.

If this analysis is correct, it follows that the broad field of economics must necessarily occupy a large place in the making of policies, and in the operation of the library of a land-grant institution. This must be the case for two reasons: First, the study of economics and its important sub-field applications mentioned above is of major importance in training the "industrial classes" and the masses, for that matter, to take their place in our modern and increasingly complex economic life; secondly, on account of the dynamic nature of economic studies and their applications the materials which a reasonably well stocked library must possess bulk large.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

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It should be added, too, that these materials are varied and changing (pamphlets, periodicals, statistical services and reports, corporation reports, books, government documents, and so on); accordingly, it is easy for a library to lower its level of opportunity for service to students, faculty, and the public by failing to keep its stock replenished.

This is a proposal that a library of a land-grant institution, if it is to perform its very essential part in the realization of the functions of an institution for the "industrial classes", must build its services in the field of economics to the same level of standards which apply in the equipment and maintenance of library services for agriculture, engineering, and home economics.

I am convinced that members of the economics staff of a land-grant institution look upon the library as a kind of super-laboratory for themselves and for their students. Vitalized teaching of economics in all of its applied fields requires that the faculty and students have access to current economic literature, statistical services, government reports, and the like. The library is the workshop, in a sense, for the student of economics. In the field of economics the student must be self-educated. An effective education in economics is not to be received in the classroom. Probably the library is more important as a facility in higher education in economics than the classroom.

A graduate student in the school of business of Columbia University wrote to the Director of the School, using these words: "The art of teaching lies not so much in chiseling knowledge into the heads of students as it does in developing a real thirst and self-initiative for the pursuit of facts and their logical correlation and this your faculty has done for me and I am very grateful". This is a testimonial of a student who has come under the influence of vitalized teaching in the field of applied economics, a kind of teaching which would be impossible without a well stocked and efficiently operated library.

Certain facilities or services a library workshop in economics should afford to students and faculty of a land-grant institution. I once heard the objectives of higher education reduced to a simple statement of teaching students to read. In the field of economics we want our students to develop the effective desire to read, to study on their own initiative, and thus to educate themselves. We can easily make the mistake of requiring students to give too much of their time to getting done the tasks assigned from textbooks placed in their hands. We deprive them of the leisure study which is required of one who makes progress in scholarship in the field of economics.

In this connection I want to quote some sentences from the Report of the Librarian of Columbia University for 1930. "The real library problem in an American university," the Report states, "is not a question of books, or of service. Books can be obtained, buildings can be erected, and services can be rendered. The fundamental question is that of the student's time. The scantiest possession of a modern student is his leisure time and perhaps

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this is particularly evident at Columbia. Without adequate leisure, the virtue of casual reading departs and a browsing room promotes somnolence without aiding digestion."

The library should provide facilities for browsing or for leisurely reading. This requires adequate funds for books, periodicals, pamphlets, and for space where students and faculty can browse and study and reflect in an environment of quiet and comfort. When the library has created this environment and provided these facilities, the faculty should meet its part of the obligation in giving to students a certain amount of relief from required reading. Then we can expect the processes of self-education in economics to yield better results.

The status of economics and its applied sub-fields in a land-grant institution is determined in no small way by the library. Students who are interested in advanced studies in economics are attracted to those institutions in which adequate library facilities are available. It is reported that annually in the catalogue of one of the great universities of the country since 1893 a statement has appeared that graduate students in economics had the privilege of consulting the library of the Professor of Political Economy and Finance. This announcement, it is said, has drawn to that university many notable students.

The contents and quality of services of a library have much to do in drawing and holding an alert and progressive faculty in economics in an institution of higher learning. Creative teaching of economics is impossible, as a general rule, in an academic environment in which the spirit of research is absent and where active research is not carried on. Creative scholars in economics, therefore, will not long remain in an institution which either cannot or does not afford adequate materials and facilities for economic research. This condition applies in a peculiar way to certain land-grant colleges in which the library facilities are quite inadequate.

The maintenance of a library as an efficient service agency for the economics division of a land-grant institution requires adequate funds and a library staff which is continually on the alert in quest of new types of materials. Much of these materials can be had at little or no cost. Research in economic history and the history of business in the future will be hampered considerably in those institutions which have neglected to collect, sort, and classify the materials which relate to the tremendous economic movements which have been working out since the opening of the so-called industrial age about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It would perhaps require the full time of a trained person connected with the library to collect business records and to supervise a selective clipping service in the field of economics. Pamphlet materials and clippings, to be usable, should be carefully indexed and thus made available to students for use in connection with writing papers and theses.

Inasmuch as the library is the workshop for the student of economics, the importance of building space can hardly be over-emphasized. A library might have in its possession all of the publications of the United States government, a rather large and continuing collection of reports of private corporations,

reports of state and local governments, newspapers, pamphlets, and so on; nevertheless, these materials might not be accessible to students and faculty because of limited space. It is false economy to limit the appropriations for the library to the extent that on account of lack of space and trained personnel it is impossible for the materials in stock to be made available to students and faculty.

I believe that economies can be realized through a plan which would bring about a closer coordination between departments in the matter of purchasing materials for the library. All of the divisions of the social sciences, I suggest, should recommend purchases of library materials to the librarian through a central committee. Such a committee could prevent unnecessary duplications of books and services. Certainly it would be advisable for all departments within the division of economic studies to recommend purchases through a single committee.

This discussion must end, otherwise I shall convey the impression that the only task of the library staff and the sole function of the library of a land-grant institution is to serve the division of economic studies. I finish by adding only a few general suggestions. The economics staff value very highly the services of reference librarians. It is my judgment that faculty men and women in economics and allied social sciences would not favor the establishment of a branch library for the economics division. A reading room for economics and applied sub-fields, however, supplied with current periodicals, statistical reports, bound magazines and other materials which are used almost daily by both faculty and students should be provided if at all possible under the circumstances.

A land-grant institution cannot successfully meet its responsibilities in affording the facilities of higher education to the "industrial classes" unless it builds its services in the field of economics and its applications to practical affairs, both public and private, according to the same standards which characterize its services in the fields of agriculture, engineering, and home economics. A strong division of economics from the point of view of instruction and research is dependent upon two conditions, namely, a progressive faculty and a good library. But a strong faculty in economics is impossible without satisfactory library conditions. Accordingly, the economics division leans heavily on the library. When the library is starved for funds for space, materials, and trained personnel the position of the economics division is weakened. Perhaps the best index of the quality of an institution of higher learning is the capacity of its library to serve students, the faculty, and the public. Economists will oppose to the last ditch any policy which starves the library.

Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma Library Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla., spoke informally on "The Land-Grant College Library as Seen by the Field Worker." Commenting on Dr. Thomas' statement that the college library should "serve students, the faculty, and the public," she wondered how far they should go in serving the public. As a result of her observations as a field worker she suggested that agricultural college libraries should have

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readers' advisers to help men and women on the farm find the information they need. The library should be the laboratory, not only of the chemist, physicist, economist, etc. but of the entire state. Farmers feel that the agricultural college should pour out a steady stream of information which would be useful not only to those long established on the farm but to those who take up farming from some other line of work.

Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., read a paper on "The Land-Grant College Library as seen by the Librarian."

THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGE AS SEEN BY THE LIBRARIAN

By Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

The complexity of the problem of the Land-Grant College Libraries is shown by the program of this meeting. It has many angles. Each phase is related to other phases and duplication of treatment by representatives of various college interests is inevitable. Differences in organization and resources necessarily make a difference in local conditions.

There are elements in the problem which are common to all college and reference libraries: first, serving the current class-room and research needs of the institution; second, building up a reserve for future needs, both by replacements of the worn-out and the obsolete and by furnishing a supply of new material for new or increased institutional activities.

There are some characteristic elements in the problem. The land-grant college is the result of a demand for popularized education. At least in theory, it is the people's college, supported by public funds with a prospective attendance of those interested chiefly in practical education. It is often necessary to insist that the land-grant college has seldom developed into a college of agriculture and that it was never intended to be solely that. The names of many Northern land-grant colleges are misleading. The Southern schools of agriculture, technology and the mechanic arts are frequently more accurately named. There are examples of attempts at more careful terminology (as, for example, The College of Agriculture, Home Economics and Forestry of the University of Minnesota), but they are exceptional.

The somewhat prevalent confusion in the public mind regarding the purpose and scope of the Land-grant college obscures the extent and variety of its needs. These are usually much wider, not less, than those of the so-called "liberal college". Analysis of their curricula shows that there are comparatively few subjects taught in general universities which do not also appear in the programs of many land-grant colleges. In most cases they are more or less officially a part of the general educational systems of their respective states and, because of state support, their tuition rates are rather generally lower. This naturally attracts the attendance of the graduates of high schools. I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Palmer O. Johnson for statistics drawn from an unpublished study of college attendance in the North Central group of states: In the seven states studied, the total per cent of high school graduates who

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continued their education beyond high school ranged from 76.4% in Indiana to 88.2% in Michigan. The percentages of these groups who attended state universities and land-grant colleges was as follows: Illinois, 17.8% (the lowest), Iowa 17.9%; Michigan, 18.3%; Ohio, 22%; Indiana, 25%; Wisconsin, 29% and Minnesota, 41%. Even in the states in which attendance percentages at state colleges are lowest, for one reason or another, the actual numbers still remain so large as to demand attention.

Many of these students come from environments poorly supplied with library facilities. Few of them have means enough, while in college, to form private libraries to supplement inadequate library service by the college. Since the state college is supposed to receive public support, the stream of private benefactions which virtually supports the libraries of many private colleges, is likely to become a mere trickle when it flows toward the state college. There are exceptions, but they are exceptions.

The curriculum of the land-grant college is largely formed by public opinion. The library needs follow curriculum changes and a stable collection of books is impracticable. Changes in the sciences which underlie these curricula make a large margin of obsolescence in books unavoidable. The practical character of the curriculum makes it necessary to provide material for current research. The fundamental place of research was implied in the very foundation of these colleges.

New scientific material, which is usually expensive and temporary in value, is urgently needed. In addition, there is need of large supplies of varied material to meet the trend toward broader curricula. Even in states in which agriculture is the chief industry, the number of students, even in courses primarily agricultural, who actually become farmers is relatively small. Drawing again from Doctor Johnson's study, only 11.6% or 370 graduates of the Division of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, engaged in farming or in farm management. The various occupations of the 370 were as follows:

Agricultural extension, or county and government work in agriculture	20.8%
University or college work and research	17.3%
Public school teaching or administration	17.8%
Farming or farm management	11.6%
Agricultural business or related work	11.6%
General commerce and business	12.7%
Professional work	3.5%

The remainder engaged in non-professional occupations, engineering and public service.

It is probable that the separate college not associated with a general university with professional schools would in most cases show even wider occupational variations among the graduates.

All this points to the need of a diversified, steadily growing library in the land-grant college. While the rare book needed only for occasional reference may often be borrowed from, or copies of needed articles or sections

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obtained from other better-supplied libraries, other borrowing should be the exception. No laboratory worker expects to depend on borrowing apparatus for this work except on the rarest occasions. His need of books which he can frequently consult is just as great and often greater.

It is not the librarian who makes college libraries grow. It is the need of faculty and students trying to keep abreast of their new discoveries and applications in a period of rapid, ceaseless changes. Curtailing library funds in the end does not harm the library most, but those for whose use the library is established and maintained. Curtailing book funds is a desperate, rather than a commendable means of economy. If rather frequent and rather consistent reports of visiting scholars and American scholars studying abroad may be credited, a policy of this kind has seriously crippled and is still crippling the scientific and social progress of several important European countries. The adoption of a similar policy in the United States will in all probability bring similar results here. It may be in a degree inevitable, but many things inevitable now should never have become inevitable. If they cannot now be averted they may be none the less regrettable. Either the increasing demand for books the past few years has been needless extravagance or progress in the future makes it necessary that a continuing demand continue to be met. The conclusion may be left to the sober thoughts, not merely of the librarian, but of the faculty beneficiaries.

Corporations have in many instances during the past year or so effected apparent economies by dismissing their higher paid and ostensibly abler employees and filling their places with cheaper help, if the places are not left vacant. So far, such a tendency is not generally apparent in land-grant colleges. It is true that in some cases, it would be difficult to pay lower library salaries and fill staff vacancies at all. But, aside from this, it seems that now is the time for better library service, not for cheaper and less competent. The people's colleges, in common with everything else, are facing serious problems, present and future. Needless interference and unconsidered criticism of all educational activities are everywhere mingled with some objections that are valid. Better service, not poorer - and not necessarily more extravagant - is needed in every part of every school. Analysis, to determine what is essential, is as desirable as it is necessary, but the college faculty, the students and the public defraud themselves by lowering the quality of a service which they all, in sober moments, assert is essential in modern education. Economies must be effected, but a crisis or an emergency calls for abler executives and administrators, - not inferior.

There is little need to assert that continued support cannot be provided by the librarian in very large degree. The librarian's responsibility will be discussed in another part of this meeting. Neither will evidence of use by itself be effective. Many of the public library budgets which have been most mercilessly slashed the past year are those of libraries in which very pronounced increase of use is shown. Unfortunately, those who need these libraries most and who use them most, are those who are least able to give financial support to these libraries.

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There is a possibility - by no means remote - that the land-grant colleges face a similar danger. Recognition of the essential character of the library, has not, even in colleges, always spread beyond a recognition of its usefulness for personal or personal-professional purposes. The professor of engineering does not always see that a well-stocked department of literature is fundamental even in a school of technology. The professor of English is not prone to wax enthusiastic over the purchase of a fundamental work in bacteriology. The state official and legislator are very likely to remain calm in the face of demands from both the engineer and the teacher of literature. (It is time that the official may even grow apoplectic in opposition - "but that is another story"). The general public seldom knows or cares except in its vague but rather articulate demand that state expenditures be lowered.

To those in the work, the case seems clear. The land grant college is the people's opportunity for culture and vocational efficiency. The changing conditions of society require broader courses of study and equipment suited to present-day conditions. Behind all these courses and all this equipment stands the library to supplement and interpret. Crippling the library or starving it does not primarily injure the library staff, but the institution of which the library is a part. Curtailing educational opportunity beyond what is clearly unavoidable is defrauding the present and handicapping the future of our social and economic life.

Mr. Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, presented a paper entitled "In View of the Land Grant Survey and Doctor Works' Paper, What Responsibilities Fall Upon the Librarian in Improving the Service of Land Grant Colleges?" He informed the secretary that his paper is to be printed in the A.L.A. Bulletin.

Following Mr. Brown's paper there was a general discussion. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Dale exchanged experiences on the desire of farmers for agricultural literature. Mr. Brown felt that farmers were able to get their technical information from bulletins from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations and that when they wanted books they wanted fiction and other recreational books. Mrs. Dale thought the bulletins too technical. Miss Stanford (Pennsylvania State College) and Mr. Gullidge (University of Illinois) agreed with Mr. Brown.

Mr. Walter brought up the question of the confused ideas caused by the name "Agricultural and Mechanical College." He agreed with Doctor Thomas that the idea should be spread abroad that they are colleges for all the people, to train them for life.

Mr. Brown pointed out that a movement in that direction has started. The name has been changed to "State College" in Michigan and in Mississippi. Miss Whitney (Connecticut Agricultural College) said a bill was pending in the Connecticut legislature to change the name to Connecticut State College.

Mr. J. E. Towne (Michigan State College) questioned Mr. Brown regarding library surveys, saying that he would not want any one but Dean Works or some

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well-known librarian to survey his library. He would consider it risky to ask a visiting dean, who might be mainly interested in administrative affairs, to make a report on his library. Mr. Brown suggested Doctor Judd and Doctor Klein as capable of making such surveys. Mr. Walter said he had seen good results from surveys. He felt that one reason for lack of confidence on the outside was lack of confidence in the library group. But he agreed with Mr. Towne that a survey might prove to be merely a chance to show what could be cut out. His faculty had suggested cutting the library funds and he had agreed, but had showed them that it would mean cutting down book purchases for their own departments. He told them he could keep his staff busy just catching up. They gave the impression that they thought the librarian was buying books for his own personal use. Mr. Brown felt that past surveys had improved library service. Mrs. Hand spoke of the survey of the Oklahoma library made by the staff following Doctor Works' paper.

Mrs. Hand then brought up the question of recognition of librarians in the Association of Land-Grant Colleges, pointing out that the presidents, deans, directors of experiment stations and heads of departments who attend the meetings of the Association are not aware of the demands they are making on the library and are not giving the library the consideration they should. Mr. W.P. Lewis (Pennsylvania State College) favored the organization of some kind of a section. If such a section should be organized it would call attention to the fact that the library is as much a part of the land-grant colleges as is the department of home economics or the school of agriculture.

Mrs. Hand explained, in answer to questions from Mr. E. U. Manchester (Ohio State University, Columbus) that she felt the Association of Land-Grant Colleges had not realized their need of the library and that this is the opportune time, in view of Doctor Works' paper and Doctor Klein's survey, to obtain some recognition or representation on the program. The details - whether it be called a section, round table, or something else - would have to be worked out with the Association of Land-Grant Colleges.. She had sent a questionnaire to land-grant college librarians and replies showed interest in the idea. It was suggested that a meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section be held in Washington at the time of the meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges or that a committee see about representation on the program of that meeting. Many of the librarians who replied to the questionnaire thought they would be able to attend the meeting this fall.

Mr. Brown moved that the matter be referred to the incoming executive committee and to Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded and carried.

ROUND TABLE

Mrs. Hand then turned the meeting over to Miss Cora Milmore, Librarian, University of Florida, who presided over the Round Table discussion. She asked for frank discussion of the subjects considered. The first subject was "Local Agricultural Collections in Land-Grant College Libraries." She introduced this by telling of her difficulties in Florida. Many state offices

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maintain no permanent mailing lists but when publications are printed they are sent out in answer to requests. Mr. Lewis, Librarian of Pennsylvania State College, read a paper regarding the methods used in his library to keep up their collections of local publications. After stating that Miss Stanford was responsible for building up the collection, he told of the material included in the collection, as follows: "We think right away of U.S.D.A. publications and of the publications of the State Department of Agriculture. We can go further in the State of Pennsylvania. We have county agricultural societies. Our college board of trustees contains a group of agricultural representatives. Other types of material include state, county, and local and forestry societies and similar organizations. In Pennsylvania there is a millers' society, covering a great many years. We have a farmers' club which puts out certain proceedings. We have minutes of meetings of the Farmers' Club in Pennsylvania from January 1884 to March 1890. The early history of Pennsylvania State College itself is interesting. It started out as a farmers' high school in 1858. That became Pennsylvania Agricultural College, and then Pennsylvania State College, illustrating the evolution which is going on in some other states at the present time. In addition we have a history of fruit growing in Pennsylvania; a history of early agriculture in Pennsylvania; and a history of general agriculture in Pennsylvania. Another interesting thing about that State is the fact that an agricultural society was organized in Philadelphia in 1855 under the title 'Society for Promoting Agriculture.' There is some disagreement as to whether this was the first society of its kind, or whether the first was in Charleston, South Carolina. We have a history of Guernsey cattle in America, which contains a chapter on Pennsylvania. In gathering together a collection of local agricultural historical material it seems to me that you must include bulletins and papers, any histories that have been written, any special reports, minutes of organizations as they come down through the years and any compilations covering the whole country which have sections or parts relating to your own state." He then spoke of methods of organizing this material and suggested that it is possible to classify it separately and thus gather it into one place, or to make it one section of a collection relating to the states.

During the discussion which followed, Miss Stanford suggested that it was necessary to watch bibliographies to get such material. She especially mentioned the difficulty of getting society reports. Miss Milmore suggested that it was helpful to get the cooperation of faculty members as they are often able to collect material at meetings. Miss Sarah E. Currell, Librarian, Agricultural Library, University of Tennessee, asked if Pennsylvania State College kept county papers. Mr. Lewis replied that they received between 90 and 100 local papers under an arrangement made by the Pennsylvania Library Association. The problem of binding them was puzzling him. Miss Currell said she tied such papers up in packages. Miss Milmore said she bound some but that as a result of her talk at a recent meeting of the press association of the state many of the papers have promised a deposit of bound copies of their papers in the University library. In some cases this will be merely a loan and the title will remain with the paper.

Miss Miltimore next brought up the question of library hours by telling of a conversation she overheard between two boys who were leaving the library one night at the closing hour, 10 o'clock. One said, very emphatically, "This library should stay open until 12 o'clock every night, because I have lab and I do not have time to do all my work here."

Mr. J. E. Towne, Librarian, Michigan State College, read the paper on "Library Hours in Agricultural College Libraries," prepared by Mr. Henry O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri.

LIBRARY HOURS IN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES

By Henry O. Severance, Librarian, University of Missouri

The libraries should be open daily a sufficient number of hours to allow students the opportunity to do all their assigned reading every day and to accommodate faculty members who are usually busy with class work and committee assignments. Neither faculty nor students make much use of libraries from 5 to 6 p. m. This is the close of the day and used for rest and recreation. In most college and university centers the dinner hour is from 12 - 1 and the supper hour 6 - 7, so there would be little demand for the library to be open on these hours except when special assignments or examinations are on, when students should be accommodated with these additional hours. If the college is a state college, independent of the state university, such as the Iowa State College and the Michigan State College, the hours open should be the same as in state universities provided of course, that the student enrollment approximates that of the university. The determining facts in planning for the open hours of university libraries is the number of students - undergraduates, upperclassmen, and graduate students - and the number of "reserved" books in courses per capita of class registration and the number for upperclassmen. The nature of research work is such that practically all the time of the students is required on the books in the library. Consequently, the library must remain open sufficiently long to accommodate the graduate students. In the University of Missouri, of which the College of Agriculture is a part, the hours are 8 - 6 and 7 - 10. We have 4,000 students. We began opening the Library on Sunday afternoons last fall from 2 - 5, a custom in vogue before the war. The purpose of making the books and periodicals of the library available on Sundays was to furnish cultural reading, in a sense to compete with the movies which are now open on Sundays. The result is that students use this period for assigned readings. It is the custom of students in this University to take Friday afternoon and night for a holiday, for their literary societies, debating clubs, fraternity functions, so that the University library has its least circulation on Friday nights.

Another consideration in determining the length of time to keep the library open daily is the number of copies of "reserved" books available for large classes. If a class of 100 students in American Government must read any one book in preparation for the next day's assignment, that book must cir-

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culate about 100 times in the day which if the library were open only 10 hours would mean that 10 students per hour must read it -- impossible. Either more copies or more hours are necessary. The library would render greater service by purchasing from 5 to 10 copies of every title placed on "reserved" shelves for such a class.

If the library under consideration should be the agricultural college library - a branch of the university, then the cultural reading may be provided by the university library. Assuming that the college of agriculture has 395 students enrolled then the hours in force in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture Library might be satisfactory although the Faculty of the College has urged a half hour a day more. The hours are 8 - 12, 1 - 4.30 daily except Sunday and 7 - 10 in the evening Monday - Thursday. Books are issued for over night and over Sunday use at closing time on Friday and Saturday respectively. Of course books are issued at closing time for over night use daily.

The item of expense enters into the consideration. Our Agricultural Library day hours are covered by the librarian and the night hours are covered by student help, while in the General Library the time on duty of staff members is so shifted that one is on duty and in charge of the reading room the first four nights in the week.

When I have doubted the wisdom of opening certain hours, such as Friday nights and from 5 - 6 p.m. and the lunch and dinner hours, I have had the library kept open on such hours and statistics kept showing the use of the library during those hours. From these I could determine whether the service was sufficient to justify the additional expense.

Mr. Towne said that his library opens at 7:30 in the morning with student assistants in charge until 8 o'clock when the staff arrives. On Sunday the library is open from 1 to 6 o'clock. Assigned readings are not allowed to go out over night, but he thought this procedure would probably be changed.

Miss Miltimore reported that her library was open from 7:45 a.m. until 10 p.m. except Saturday when it closed at 5 p.m. She has hoped to plan some recreational feature in the library on Saturday night but has not yet worked out a satisfactory plan. The library is open on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Gullledge of the University of Illinois reported that his library is open from 7:45 a.m. until 10 p.m. Reserve books are returned at 7:45 a.m. The hours on Sunday are 2:30 - 5:30. Mr. Lewis said his library is open from 2 until 10 p.m. on Sunday.

The question of interlibrary loans was next considered. Mr. Brown estimated that it costs \$3.00 to borrow a book, not including the postage. It costs the lending library and the borrowing library approximately \$1.50 each. At Iowa State College the board has made a rule that the head of the department pay \$1.00 per volume on each incoming loan. Mr. Brown felt that the privilege was badly abused and gave examples from his experience. Mr. Walter told of his experiences and said that sometimes it was cheaper to get photostat copies than to pay postage on the books themselves. His library does not have a photostat

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machine but will send books to a photostating company if the borrower wishes. One borrowing library requested 10 or 12 unpublished theses and objected to having them sent one at a time as they did not want to pay postage on one at a time. Miss Whitney (Connecticut Agricultural College) inquired if unpublished theses are available to students. Mr. Brown replied that a second copy is available for use in the library. The original copy is filed as part of the records of the University. Mr. Brown inquired if Mr. Walter made loans to industrial concerns and he replied that he did not, but that they would make copies or would lend to a library.

Mr. Brown also raised the question as to what to do when libraries do not return material on time. Mr. Walter said he did the same as when faculty members did not return them. In some cases it was necessary to write to the Dean. Mr. Walter mentioned an incident where there was difficulty in getting back a book borrowed from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Miss Barnett had cooperated by sending him an emphatic letter which he forwarded to the Dean and the book was returned. He thought such a letter from the lending library would often prove helpful. Mr. Brown uses the following statement in every book borrowed from another library: "This book is loaned to you through the courtesy of _____ Library. It must be returned on (date) and cannot be renewed. Please assist us in fulfilling our obligation." Miss Hawks, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, said that the work with inter-library loans takes the greater part of the time of one of their best assistants besides addressing the franks, charging the books and writing the notifications. One trouble is that some people do not give the correct reference and it takes hours of time to find out what they want. Sometimes that cannot be helped. The complete reference should be given where possible so that reprints can be sent if available. Where the photostat should be used the borrower is given the name of some commercial firms in the city. It is hoped that a photostat machine may be available in the Library of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture after the Library moves.

The paper on "Browsing Rooms in Land Grant College Libraries" sent by Mr. Ralph M. Brown, Librarian of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was read by title only, due to lack of time.

BUSINESS MEETING

Mrs. Hand resumed the chair to preside over the business meeting.

There was no report from the Committee on Cooperation with the American Society for Horticultural Science as Mr. McMillen had been ill.

The report of the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid was read by the secretary as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AID,
AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY'S SECTION,
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1931/32.

On May 5, 1932 this Committee will have compiled eight lists of references for publication in Rural America, the official organ of the American Country

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Life Association. No list was published in the October, 1931, number of Rural America as that number was devoted to reports and papers presented at the 14th National Country Life Conference held at Ithaca, New York, Aug. 17-20, 1931.

These lists, which bear the title, The Literature of Rural Life, contain, in addition to references sent in by the members of the committee, reviews of books contributed, from time to time, by specialists in their fields.

There has been fine cooperation from each member of the committee, although the committee suffered a loss in the resignation of Miss Jane Frodsham on January 19, 1932.

The personnel of the committee during the past year was as follows:

Jane Frodsham, Librarian (resigned January 19, 1932)
College of Agriculture,
University of Missouri.

Cora L. Feldkamp, Librarian,
Office of Experiment Stations,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Bertha E. Herse, Reference Librarian,
Oregon State Agricultural College Library.

Julia Wright Merrill (ex-officio member)
Executive Assistant, American Library Association.

Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Louise O. Bercaw, Reference and Bibliographical Assistant,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Respectfully submitted,

Louise O Bercaw
Chairman

Mr. Brown moved that a new member of this committee be appointed by the incoming Executive Committee. Motion seconded and carried.

The report of the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund Committee was read by the secretary as follows:

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

(cont'd)

Report of the
EUNICE ROCKWOOD OBERLY MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE
to the Agricultural Libraries Section

Although the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund Committee is not officially connected with the Agricultural Libraries Section, it seems desirable that some report of the Committee should be made to the Agricultural Libraries Section each year because of the fact that the prize provided by the Fund every two years is given for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences submitted in competition for the prize. The A. L. A. administers the Fund and as the report for this year is printed in the A. L. A. Annual Reports of Committees, it will not be read here. It is desired only to call attention to the fact that bibliographies submitted for the next prize should be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee by December, 1932, and should be sent in quadruplicate. The award will be made early in 1933. The purpose of the prize is to stimulate greater interest in bibliographical work in the field of agriculture or the related sciences. Competition is open to all library and bibliographical workers in the United States and it is hoped that many will compete. Further details in regard to the conditions of the prize are available in printed form and may be obtained from the Chairman of the Committee.

Claribel R. Barnett,
Chairman of the Committee.

22 April 1932.

Mrs. Hand called attention to the fact that Mrs. Linda E. Landon, who had been connected with the Michigan Agricultural College for 41 years, was resigning her position as librarian.

Mr. Brown moved that the Agricultural Libraries Section send Mrs. Landon a message of appreciation for her years of service. Seconded and carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that an expression of appreciation be sent the Southern Forest Experiment Station for their courtesy in sending a stenographer for the meeting. Seconded and carried.

The nominating committee, composed of Miss Hawks, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Lewis, reported the following nominations:

Chairman, Miss Cora Miltimore, University of Florida.

Secretary, Miss Jessie M. Allen, Bureau of Plant Industry Library,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Upon motion of Mr. Lewis the candidates named were unanimously elected.

Emily L. Day,
Acting Secretary.

PERSONAL ITEMS

In connection with the resolution regarding Mrs. Linda E. Landon which was passed at the last meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section, the following account of her work contained in the Michigan Library Bulletin for April, 1932 will be of interest:

"Mrs. Linda E. Landon, retiring Librarian of Michigan State College, has been head of that library for forty-one years. She also bears the distinction of having been the first woman instructor at Michigan State College, then Michigan Agricultural College. When Mrs. Landon first came to M. A. C. in 1881, it was a small agricultural college, with a student enrollment of something over 300 and with four buildings devoted to college work. She has been a part of the college continuously since that time and has taken a vital part in its development, witnessing its growth into a college of more than 3,000 enrollment and an equipment commensurate to its student body.

"Though the college has been in existence since 1857 Mrs. Landon was only the second librarian. Mrs. M. J. C. Merrill, who was the second woman graduate of M. A. C., was librarian for ten years, following 1881. In 1891 Mrs. Landon assumed the duties which she continued to carry for forty-one years. Early in her career Mrs. Landon was called upon to help in the English department at the college, due to a sudden increase in the student enrollment. She taught for three or four years, thus becoming the first woman instructor at M. A. C.

"In her work as teacher and librarian Mrs. Landon has endeared herself to hundreds of students, as is manifested by the number of them that return each year to see her. When she became librarian the library book collection numbered some 14,000 volumes, which were housed in dingy and inadequate quarters. She has experienced the joy and the satisfaction of seeing the collection grow to more than 80,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, and move into a building which is commodious, convenient, and beautiful.

"She retired as librarian at Michigan State College on April 1, when Mr. Jackson Towne became chief of the library."

Miss Lucy M. Lewis, Librarian of the Oregon State Agricultural College, has been appointed Director of Libraries in all state institutions of higher learning, including the University, State College, and three normal schools. This action of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education is in accord with their program for unification of administration in all schools.

Mr. Marvin A. Miller, formerly of the New York Public Library, has been appointed Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, succeeding Mr. William W. Shirley who has gone to the Economics Division of the New York Public Library. Mr. Miller is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and of the Library School of Columbia University.

Mr. James R. Gullledge, formerly Librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, will take his M. A. degree in Library Science at the University of Illinois in June. The subject of this thesis is "Extension work of land-grant college libraries." Through his favor a copy was presented to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

NEW POLICIES FOR THE EXPERIMENT STATION RECORD

The editorial in the Experiment Station Record for April, 1932, explains the new policies for the Record. These are based on the responses received to the questionnaire prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations and distributed to the directors of the various State experiment stations as representative of one of the most important groups of the Record's immediate clientele. The following extracts are of special interest to librarians:

"This questionnaire invited suggestions regarding deficiencies in general, and inquired somewhat specifically regarding such matters as to the optimum length and scope of abstracts, the relative usefulness of the editorials and news notes, the problems presented by the stations' annual reports, the possibilities of using closer spaced type and other changes in typography and make-up, the extent of inconvenience resulting from the omission from the individual issues of the detailed table of contents and the list of experiment station and Department publications, and the wisdom of further restriction of the free distribution of the Record.... The findings are regarded as exceedingly valuable and helpful... The usefulness of the Record was widely attested and there was strong demand for its continued development along the general lines which had been followed in the past. Despite shortage of space, the inclusion of editorials on the present basis or in more abbreviated form was advocated by directors generally, as well as by many staff members. Changes in typography tending toward a less legible product were not favored, and there was little support for a further condensation of abstracts of station bulletins or of contributions to scientific journals. Two shortcomings in the Record abstracts were unmistakably revealed - delay in the publication of certain material and an incomplete covering of certain important sections of the field. Both of these difficulties have long been recognized and traced to a common cause - inadequate personnel and inadequate space for the publication of the flood of material which is increasingly available... Probably no complete solution of this problem is to be expected with the existing space limits, but the replies to the questionnaire have indicated the possibility of some improvement by a change in policy as regards the handling of the annual reports of the stations... Abstracts of the annual reports will no longer contain the results of the investigations, and the work will merely be described in sufficient detail to insure appropriate index entries... This plan should serve to call to the attention of workers in the various fields the fact that the data have been published, but will eliminate details of much that is inconclusive and ephemeral. For certain sections the change in policy will have little significance, but in others it will lead to important readjustments, and for the Record as a whole promises substantial reductions in the large amount of space which has hitherto been allotted to the publications of the stations. It is hoped to utilize this space so far as possible for the additional abstracts of research by other agencies which have been so generally requested in the questionnaires, and particularly to amplify and extend the review of work appearing in foreign languages and in relatively inaccessible publications. In this way the field should be covered more promptly and more completely. The change is expected to become effective with the next volume, which begins with the July issue..."

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PAPERS OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In the Proceedings of the 45th annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in Nov. 1931, the following articles are of especial interest to agricultural librarians: Graduate work in the land-grant institutions, by Arthur J. Klein; The survey of the libraries, by George A. Works; The spirit of the land-grant institutions, by Eugene Davenport, E. A. Bryan, and W. O. Thompson; Special literature for prospective students in agricultural colleges, by E. H. Shinn; Adult education of rural people, by H. C. Ramsower; The policy of the Experiment Station Record, by E. L. Knight; The inadequate distribution of state agricultural experiment station bulletins to foreign countries, reported by Andrew Boss; Report of the committee on publication of research; and Bibliography of educational and vocational guidance. The article by Doctor Works was printed in Agricultural Library Notes for Dec. 1931. Doctor Klein presented his subject under four headings, the second of which was "The faculties and research agencies that the land-grant institutions have available for the direction of graduate work". In connection with this topic the following extracts are of especial interest to librarians:

"My second topic is confined to staff preparedness for graduate work, staff time assigned to graduate work, staff library facilities, and the relations of the experimental station staff to graduate work... I can touch only the most startling situations brought out by the survey... No staff can carry on graduate work of high type unless it has available to it the physical facilities represented by laboratories and libraries. I am sure that the facts revealed by the library section of the Land-Grant survey report must be startling to many of you in view of the general opinion among Land-Grant folks that these institutions are prepared to do the highest type of graduate work in some of the scientific fields. I need call attention to nothing more than the fact that only five of the Land-Grant institutions have complete sets of twenty-one scientific periodicals selected as fundamental in the prosecution of advanced work in the sciences. Thirty have less than half of these sets. While the survey recommends very strongly as one of the primary prerequisites to the development of scholarly work in the land-grant institutions that the entire library situation with reference to both the holdings and the service be tremendously strengthened, it recognizes that in many cases the expense of securing some of the essential printed material is likely to be prohibitive. It suggests, therefore, that the Land-Grant institutions cooperate in developing at different centers the best possible facilities in specific lines. In other words, that in developing the library holdings, the Land-Grant institutions aid each other in building up collections rather than hamper each other by competing for items that are so rare that they cannot go around... The survey urges that this Association take a more vigorous hand in determining the trends of graduate organization and control. It is proposed that it accomplish this by studying and formulating standards in specific fields with the cooperation of the fields themselves. For instance, it may be suggested that this Association sponsor a series of investigations to determine what institutions among its membership have the staffs, the libraries, the laboratory facilities, the funds, including permanent fellowships and assistantships; the freedom of time, and the release from direct economic and political responsibilities which will enable them to conduct not graduate work in general but graduate work in particular in the fields of biology, of chemistry, of economics, and so on through each of the basic sciences and social sciences..."

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Vocations in fiction: an annotated bibliography. Compiled by Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter, Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, and Marie Alice Hanson, Detroit Public Library. 100 p. Chicago, American Library Association, 1932. Mimeographed.

"This list of books was originally compiled as a study for a course in Vocational Guidance, given by Dr. Arthur J. Jones at the University of Pennsylvania. It has been expanded and completed as a project of the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, under the direction of Dr. W. W. Charters and with the assistance of Miss Marie Hanson, Detroit Public Library." Under the vocation of "Farmer" there are included 28 titles.

A Guide to the Literature of Rural Life. Compiled by Benson Y. Landis. Rev. ed. 1932. 16 p. New York, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Dept. of Research and Education, 1932.

A survey of Mexican periodicals. To which are appended some notes on Mexican historical periodicals. By Annita Melville Ker. 105 p. Baltimore, Waverly Press, 1931. (Publication of The Harvey Bassler Foundation)

In two parts - a bibliography of Mexican scientific periodicals, and a short study of most of the organizations that are publishing them at present.

General seed bibliography (without germination of seeds). Offered by the Committee for Publication and Registration to the members of the International Seed Testing Association. Composed by W. J. Franck and Miss W. H. Bruijning. 632 p. Wageningen, Rijksproefstation voor Zaadcontrole, 1931. (Mimeographed)

Contains references to English, German, French, Danish, Italian and Dutch publications and has a subject and an author index.

Publications on soil science issued from the empire overseas during 1931. 15 p. Imperial Bureau of Soil Science, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts, England. April, 1932.

Countries are arranged in the order adopted by the "Classification Decimale" which is the system in use at the Bureau for indexing purposes.

Ammonium phosphate: bibliography of important articles and abstracts to end of year 1931. 3 p. Prepared in the library of the American Cyanamid Company, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This bibliography, which gives results of important experiments principally at the U. S. experiment stations, is available upon request from the Agricultural Division of the American Cyanamid Co.

Catalogue of books for the gardener. Issued by the London National Book Council, 3 Henrietta Street, London, England. 1932.

Contains particulars of approximately six hundred books. A majority of them are English, though a considerable number of American books are included. The titles cover the flower garden; the fruit garden; the vegetable and herb garden; greenhouse and frame; trees, shrubs and ferns; the cultivation of plants; garden work; the rock garden and alpine; lawns and sports greens; dictionaries, encyclopaedias and reference books; landscape gardening, garden planning and design; soils, manures and fertilizers; plant diseases and pests; miscellaneous.

SELECTED LIST OF MICROGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS
of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
issued during April and May, 1932, exclusive of current issues
of serials.*

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

- The agricultural outlook and the land problem. By Nils A. Olsen. 11 p.
- Business and banking periodicals reviewing the business situation. Compiled by Mamie I. Herb. 21 p. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 34. (Issued by the Library)
- Deterioration of damp wheat stored in a small farm bin and a method of drying damp wheat. By John H. Cox and Harold E. Earp. A preliminary report. 11 p. (Issued by Grain division)
- Farm management and its relation to southern agriculture. By C. L. Holmes. 6 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)
- Fruits: apples, citrus, peaches, etc. Outlook charts with explanations, 1932. 38 charts.
- Recent trends in retail meat prices and their relation to livestock prices. By A. T. Edinger. 13 p. (Issued by Livestock, meats, and wool division)
- Some essentials of economic extension. by Nils A. Olsen. 6 p.

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

- Representative plans for farm houses. An extract from a report submitted to the President's conference on home building and home ownership by the Committee on farm and village housing, December, 1931. 8 p.
- Electricity on the farm (a partial list of references). Compiled by Dorothy W. Graf. 31 p.

Bureau of Biological Survey

- Developments in federal game conservation work. by Paul G. Redington. 9 p.

Office of Experiment Stations

- Classified list of projects in agricultural economics and rural sociology, Federal bureaus, state agricultural experiment stations, and independent institutions, year ended June 30, 1931. Compiled by B. Youngblood. 157 p.

*For a list of the principal series issued regularly, see v. 4, no. 1-2, p. 347.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS
(cont'd)

Office of Information

Guide to the United States Department of Agriculture: locations, of
bureaus, offices, and laboratories in Washington, and list of
officials and chiefs of bureaus. 36 p. (Compiled by Press Service)

Bureau of Plant Industry

Comparison of winter wheat varieties grown in plot experiments in the
hard red winter wheat region in 1931. By K. S. Quisenberry and
J. Allen Clark. 61 p. (Issued by Division of cereal crops and diseases)

Foreign plant introduction and its contribution to the agriculture of
the United States. By Knowles A. Ryerson. 8 p. (Issued by Division of
Foreign plant introduction)


Grohoma, a much-exploited grain sorghum. By John H. Martin. 18 p. (Issued
by Division of cereal crops and diseases)

History of the amaryllis collection of the United States Department of
Agriculture. 3 p.


Objectives of the cooperative wheat program for the western region. 19 p.
(Issued by Division of cereal crops and diseases)

Rope and kale as forage crops. By H. L. Westover. 4 p. (Issued by Division
of forage crops and diseases)

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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES



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ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LAND GRANT COLLEGE
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON
D.C.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Vol. 7

June-October, 1932

No. 6-10

DISCONTINUANCE OF AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY NOTES

Because of limited funds for mimeographing, the publication of "Agricultural Library Notes" has been delayed. It is probable that this issue will be the last, or at least the last in this fiscal year. Whether or not it can be continued after July first, 1933, will depend upon the demand for it and the availability of additional funds in the new fiscal year. To reduce the size of this issue, the lists of new books have been omitted, particularly as the more important new accessions to the Library are noted each week in the "Official Record" of the Department.

Claribel R. Barnett, Editor.

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THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND AGRICULTURE

By Dr. Sigmund von Frauendorfer

Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Special libraries have particular problems quite different from the problems which general libraries have to face. It is quite certain e.g. that charging systems, or book ordering practices or cataloging methods which are excellent for a general library are of little use for a library which is limited to a specific field of knowledge and used by a small and highly specialized clientele. The same is true of classification systems. The writer is far from being an obstinate "Anti-Decimalist." He has too often looked at American public libraries from the inside and considers classification of general book collections of an uniform type by means of Dewey Decimals not only as possible but also as highly useful and commendable.

However the case is different in a special library of scientific character, in which readers have an educational background and ideas about classification which differ greatly from those of the average reader in a general library. It is undeniable that most branches of human knowledge may be looked at from two or more angles and can be therefore classed in different ways. It is often impossible to make a decision which is satisfying in every respect. Thus a geologist certainly wishes soil science to be considered as a part of geology, while the agriculturist wants it to be classed as a branch of agronomy. A veterinarian claims hygiene of animals as a part of veterinary science and considers it as closely related to general medicine, while the agriculturist would probably prefer it in close proximity to care and housing of domestic animals. Hundreds of examples of this type may be quoted not only for agriculture, but for other branches of sciences as well. This is one

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND AGRICULTURE

(Cont'd)

of the main reasons why opinions on the various classification systems differ so much and why practical classification according to one of the big classification schemes of general character often meets with great difficulties. A special library has to do with a clientele which usually approaches the subjects with a very definite viewpoint and which often bears in mind a more or less definite idea of the systematic order of the material in which it is interested. It seems quite natural, that the special librarian should make the best possible use of this situation. He must recognize that it is a decided advantage for a special library to deal with readers of a rather uniform mentality. Why not take advantage of this fact and assist the readers by using a special classification scheme which is based directly on the mentality of the particular group of technicians or other specialists who are using the library?

This is the reason, why, theoretically at least, any general library system seems of little use for a special library. As to the Decimal system and the specific case of agriculture there are still particular reasons which create difficulties. I do not want to go into details and to explain why the main division of the class 630, which was probably quite satisfactory in 1876 at the time of its origin, does not correspond to the modern concept of agriculture. It will suffice to mention the treatment of forestry, which is a subdivision of a subdivision of agriculture, while its coordination with agriculture would probably better correspond with the importance of this science. I may add that several important branches of agriculture are not treated at all within the class "Agriculture", such as agricultural policy, rural teaching, agricultural cooperation, marketing of agricultural products, agricultural legislation, animal diseases and animal hygiene. It is true that all these topics may find their place somewhere in the other classes of the Decimal system and particularly by use of the relation colon provided by the Brussels scheme it would not be difficult to create numbers fitted to the subjects mentioned above. But these numbers appear to be scattered among a great variety of classes which have nothing to do with agriculture and the order in which these "related" subjects have to be arranged is far from being logical from the agricultural viewpoint. Important parts of agriculture are therefore separated from the main agricultural class and this separation of closely related material is exactly the one thing which should be absolutely avoided in library classification. These inconveniences are of minor importance in a library with a dictionary catalog and with shelving by broad subjects. But in the case of a very detailed classed catalog and by using minute class numbers for shelving purposes, the effect of the Decimal system is disorganizing rather than constructive.

In this connection I may mention some of the particular difficulties which the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) has to face. The Brussels scheme in its original form has been used in this institution since the beginning (1909). It was adopted originally for the subject and geographical catalog and after a reorganization which took place in 1925 it was used also for book shelving. The use of Brussels decimals as call numbers on the back of the books turned out to be a dangerous experiment. To the class number - which corresponds more or

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND AGRICULTURE
(Cont'd)

less to the Dewey numbers - four different types of subdivisions (form, geographical, relation and language subdivisions) may be added. Therefore, the numbers become so long, so awkward and so complicated, that mistakes in copying them occur very often. Even more irksome are the troubles which arise for the stack attendants in searching for the books and in putting them back on the shelves. Mechanical shelving is impossible. The person who puts the books in order is obliged to keep always firmly in mind, that form divisions precede country subdivisions and country subdivisions precede relation numbers, and similar rules, not always easy to remember. Errors of this kind result in a complete misplacement which means practically a loss of the book. With the original plan adopted in the library the call numbers of the books were as long and complicated as the class marks in the catalog. The result was that a great percentage of the classes contained only very few books, often even a single book only. The idea of going into small details in shelving books by subjects is of course very sound, if practiced with skill and prudence, but it must not be overdone, otherwise it results more in hiding books than in making them accessible to the reader. Another important matter to be considered in connection with close shelving is the physical possibility of allowing readers access to the shelves and in addition whether they have a certain familiarity with the classification system in use. None of these conditions prevails in the library in question and it is a surprising and significant fact, that the staff of the Institute - in spite of the continuous use of the Decimal Classification by the library - has very little sympathy with this system and rather limited knowledge of it.

As to the use of the Brussels system for the classed catalog, our experience is still longer, as it goes back to the earliest history of the library. Some of the difficulties and dangers encountered in using the decimal numbers as shelf marks apply just as well to the classed catalog. There are, however, still other problems to be solved. If complete freedom in applying the classification tables is given to the classifier, the result is a tremendous inconsistency in assigning class numbers. In the course of years the personnel of the catalog department has changed. Any change in the classifier brought about a modified interpretation of the classification tables, in spite of the fact that a "standard" system is used. To explain this point better, a few examples are given. For many years great attention has been paid to the so-called form subdivisions. Not only such obvious and useful distinctions as those between dictionaries (03), periodical literature (05), society publications (06), publications of teaching institutions (07), have been used, but also more intricate differences, which sometimes cause great trouble; for instance the distinction was made between official institutions (061) and private organizations (062) and between yearbooks (058) and almanacs (059). Even ordinary books of a general type were either regarded as "treatises" and classed under form division (02) or monographs, studies etc. under (04). Such distinctions are without any practical value and have since been abandoned.

THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION AND AGRICULTURE
(Cont'd)

Even in the geographical subdivision scheme doubtful cases may arise. The geographical tables of the Decimal scheme are, as everybody knows, very detailed. A given country is generally subdivided into large provinces or regions, and after that into small local units as counties, districts and the like. How far shall the classifier go? In case of an unusual subject on which a book is received perhaps once a year, will it be necessary, if it has a local character, to apply geographical subdivisions at all, and, if this is answered in the affirmative, how far should the classifier go in applying the subdivisions of the country? If the classifier is entirely free to use his own judgment, it is unavoidable that inconsistency in this respect should occur very often. And there are few things to which intelligent readers object more frequently, than to changes in the principles applied in classifying.

The rather unbounded possibility of constructing relation numbers by combining two subjects by means of a colon (:) or to coordinate two subjects by a plus sign (+) or a dash (-) is a further source of confusion. In order to give a few striking examples, I quote various class numbers applied in former years by the classifiers for agricultural economics, for cooperative dairy associations and for fertilization of wheat. All the following numbers are possible and correct according to the classification tables. Agricultural economics is found under 33:63, under 333.5, under 338:63, under 63:338, and 63.19. Cooperative dairy associations under 334:63.71, under 334.6: 63.71, and 63.71:334. Fertilization of wheat under 63.16:63.311, under 63.31: 63.16, and 63.31-16.

There is no doubt that such a variety of different class numbers for the same subject is a permanent source of confusion. The system of auxiliary tables employed in the Brussels system (there are 9 different subdivision schemes in the new edition) is logically very sound and provides a practically unlimited possibility of subdividing subject matter, but the library which makes use of these subdivisions and wishes at the same time to serve its readers in a quick and simple manner, has to be very careful in order to avoid the confusion and inconsistency mentioned above.

In consideration of these facts two quite important changes in classifying practice have been introduced recently in the Library of the Agricultural Institute. Both changes have the common purpose of simplifying without breaking too much with the tradition of the former classification practice. The first modification regards the shelf numbers. In order to shorten the excessive book marks and to do away with the minute subdivision of classes, a certain amount of subjects were marked in the classification tables with a blue check, which means that these numbers only are allowed for shelf marks and that further subdivisions - both main table subdivisions and analytical subdivisions - have to be avoided. A few very important subjects, as agriculture proper, statistics and the like, were marked in red and for these subjects a certain use of country subdivisions and relation numbers was allowed, but the application of these subdivisions is quite limited and carefully regulated. Cutter numbers are also shortened as much as possible.

The second measure regulates the application of the decimals for the catalog. The system of complete freedom, that is, the unlimited use of the expansions and auxiliary tables of the Brussels scheme was definitely abandoned. In a similar way as for the shelf numbers, a standard list of recognized subjects was established and new additions to this list, which occur occasionally, must be approved by the librarian. Subdivisions by form and by country are allowed, if indispensable, but even here close restrictions have been introduced. The formation of new relation numbers, which are particularly dangerous, if too liberally applied, is prohibited. However, old relation numbers of frequent use, as 31:63, 34:63, 63:9, etc. have been maintained. Other old relation numbers were discarded. For certain important subjects, for which a definite place was previously difficult to ascertain, new numbers with a certain amount of subdivisions have been created, for instance for rural sociology, agricultural property, agricultural economics, agricultural cooperation, prices.

Any classified catalog needs of course as an absolutely necessary supplement an alphabetical index which refers from the subject to the corresponding class number. This necessity was for many years overlooked in the Institute's Library, probably on the supposition, that the printed alphabetical index of the Brussels system would be used by the readers in searching for particular subjects. However, this has not been the case, probably because the general index of the Decimal classification contains too much material without interest for our highly specialized library and gives of course no references to the various relation numbers and modifications used in the library. It was therefore necessary to create an alphabetical index to the classification and it was a certain advantage to be able to compile this index after the above mentioned modifications were introduced, because the index could be made in such a way, that it serves not only as guide to the class numbers at present in use, but also as a link between old and new classification practice. Wherever there was a difference between old and new numbers, reference was made on the index card to the "class number used before 1930". At present the alphabetical index exists only in French; it is hoped however that it will be translated in other languages, English, German and Italian among the first.

The conclusions which may be drawn from the experiences gathered in the International Institute of Agriculture Library are the following:

1. A highly specialized library needs a special classification system.
2. The Decimal Classification (Brussels scheme) is particularly weak and illogical in the treatment of agriculture.
3. Adaptations of the Decimal Classification to the particular needs of the library have therefore been unavoidable.
4. If used as shelf marks, Decimal Classification numbers must be shortened and auxiliary subdivisions omitted as much as possible.
5. Classification practice must be as consistent as possible and therefore rigid rules and close restrictions in the use of main tables and auxiliary subdivisions have to be drawn up.
6. An alphabetical index to the class numbers used is indispensable as a guide for the reader and as a code for the classifier.

EXTENSION WORK OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGE LIBRARIES

A review of the thesis submitted by James Ratliff Gullledge in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in library science in the Graduate School of the University of Illinois, 1932:

The purpose of Mr. Gullledge's study, as he explains in the introduction, is "to find the contribution of the library to the educational program of the land-grant colleges and universities."

He divides the extension work of the land-grant colleges into two classes, "the agricultural extension service which includes the agricultural and home economics services and is supported jointly by federal and state funds, and the general extension service which includes all other forms of organized extension." It is through the general extension work that the library of the land-grant college may serve. Mr. Gullledge limits his paper to the land-grant colleges and universities for white students of the forty-eight states. Instead of attempting to give a complete statement of the activities of each institution, he very helpfully combines his results into a survey of the representative types of service being given.

The main body of the thesis consists of discussion of these varied forms of service practiced by the state institutions - information service, loans, inter-library loans, traveling libraries, package libraries, home reading courses, alumni service, radio, debating and public speaking, community drama, municipal reference, other special bureaus, organized groups, medical extension service, photostats, campus meetings, library training, school libraries, publications.

There are foot-notes at the end of each chapter, and the four-page bibliography gives further material on the subject.

The following extracts express some of Mr. Gullledge's more important conclusions: "We see by the forms of service which have been considered that the library is in a position to make, and in some instances is making, an important contribution to the educational extension program of the land-grant colleges and universities. However, with most of the service at present being given by a relatively small number of institutions, the library seems to be falling far short of its possibilities in the field of extension. With the numerous opportunities for service and the variety of library extension activities, which have been tried with very satisfactory results, why are more land-grant college libraries not giving more effective service? One of the reasons is a lack of a clearly defined responsibility. Extension service seems to be accepted as a secondary rather than a primary service... Local needs may be so pressing that the more distant ones are neglected. However, it is difficult to justify such action to a tax-payer. Land-grant college libraries have a responsibility to all the people of the state. They should make definite plans to provide this service, and not let demand alone determine the limit of their activities. They should outline an active program of service and then let the general public know about it... The extent and nature of the extension library program of each institution will be determined largely by the size of the library staff, the resources, and the library facilities available. However, regardless of the size of its staff, income and collection, no land-grant college library is justified in the position that there is nothing for the support of library extension. A reasonable share of the annual library appropriation should be devoted to this service." Janice S. Brown.

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY*

(Institut für Pflanzenbau - Vsesoyuzni Institut Rastenievodstva)

Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

By Dr. George V. Heintz, Librarian

The main building of the Institute is located at 44, Herzen Street, Leningrad. The Director is Prof. N. I. Vavilov, and the Vice-Director is Mr. N. V. Kovalev. The Institute, organized in 1924, is an outgrowth of the Bureau of Applied Botany and Plant Breeding of the State Institute of Experimental Agronomy. It has the following independent departments, and each department has several sections and laboratories:

Department of Plant Resources of the World (44, Herzen Street)

Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding (Detskoe Selo, near Leningrad)

Department of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry (Section of Physiology, 44, Herzen Street; Section of Biochemistry, 42, Herzen Street)

Department of Variety Testing (Prosp. 25th October, 17)

The Institute also has the following branches:

Bureau of Agrotechnology (42, Herzen Street)

Bureau of Seed Investigation (44, Herzen Street)

Bureau of Regional Assignment and Standardization of

Cultivated Plants (Prosp. 25th October, 17)

Bureau of Extension Service (Prosp. 25th October, 17)

Herbarium (Prosp. 25th October, 17)

Publishing Office

Library

In addition to the departments and branches mentioned above, the Institute has several stations located in different parts of the U.S.S.R. which carry on the experimental work with cultivated plants. They are as follows:

Polar Station (Khibiny Station, Murman)

Steppe Station (Talovaya Station, Central Chernozem District)

North Caucasus Station (Armavir, North Caucasus)

Maikop Division (Maikop, North Caucasus)

Crimea Station (Yalta, Crimea.- formerly the Nikita Botanical Garden)

Subtropical Station (Sukhum, Abkhazia)

Azerbaijan Station (Baku, Azerbaijan)

Middle Asia Station (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Turkmenistan Station (Kara-Kala, Turkmenistan)

Far Eastern Station (Vladivostok, Far East Region)

The Institute issues the following publications:

Bulletin of Applied Botany, of Genetics, and Plant Breeding.

This was started in 1908. Up to 1932, 27 volumes were issued.

Volume 1-7, no.9 (1908-Sept., 1914) were issued under the title

*Until 1915 - Bureau für angewandte Botanik

Until 1925 - Bureau of Applied Botany of the State Institute of Experimental Agronomy

Until 1930 - Institute of Applied Botany and New Cultures

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY

(cont'd)

"Bulletin des Bureau für angewandte Botanik." With vol. 7, no. 10 (1918) the title was changed to "Bulletin of Applied Botany". Beginning with vol. 11, no. 4/5 the title was "Bulletin of Applied Botany and Plant Breeding". With vol. 17, no. 3 (1927) the present title was adopted. Until 1921 each volume usually consisted of twelve numbers. From 1921 the volumes have consisted, as a rule, of five numbers, and about 12 volumes have been issued yearly, containing about 250 printed sheets. Since 1918 most articles have been followed by a summary, usually in English. Since 1930 the Bulletin has been printed in the following series:

General series. Papers on plant industry of a general character, on questions of the planning of agricultural and scientific research work, on regional assignment of crops, specialization of agriculture, etc., under the general title "socialistic Plant Breeding". (Only in Russian)

Special series. Devoted to different branches of plant industry. The general title "Bulletin of Applied Botany, of Genetics and Plant Breeding" remains unaltered, though a new enumeration has been introduced. The old division into numbers and volumes has been abolished - the series will appear in separate numbers, each series beginning with No. 1. The articles are followed by summaries in English.

1. Series on systematics, geography, ecology of plants, as well as general questions of plant industry.
2. Series on genetics, plant breeding and cytology of plants.
3. Series on physiology, biochemistry and anatomy of plants.
4. Series on seed growing and variety testing.
5. Series on grain crops.
6. Series on vegetable truck plants, tuber plants, and root crops.
7. Series on forage and pasture plants.
8. Series on fruit and vegetable growing.
9. Series on technical plants.
10. Series on dendrology and ornamental horticulture.
11. Series on new cultures and the questions of introduction.
12. Series on weeds.
13. Series containing reviews and bibliography.

Supplements to the Bulletin. These were started in 1908. There have been issued 53 supplements. They are usually complete works of the type of a monograph, containing about 15 printed sheets. Many supplements are also followed by summaries in English.

Popular Series. This series was started in 1926. There have been issued 46 pamphlets of about 5 printed sheets each. Published only in Russian.

Non-Serial Publications. Issued irregularly since 1925. Some of these have English summaries.

INSTITUTE OF PLANT INDUSTRY
(cont'd)

The former State Institute of Experimental Agronomy (42, Herzen Street, Leningrad) was reorganized in 1930 into the following institutes:

Institute of Socialistic Reconstruction of Agriculture in the Leningrad District, 42, Herzen Street, Leningrad. (Leningrad Division of the main State Farm Institute - Sovkhosnyj Institute - 6, Khoromnyj Tupik, Moscow)

Institute for Mechanization & Electrification of Agriculture, 42, Herzen Street, Leningrad. (Leningrad Division of the main Institute in Moscow - 15, Kuznezkiy Most, Moscow)

Institute of Animal Husbandry, Petrovskij Park, Istominskiy Proezd, Building 30, Moscow.

Institute of Plant Protection: (a) Section of Entomology, Elagin Ostrov, Leningrad; (b) Section of Mycology and Phytopathology, 7, Bulvar Profsojuzov, Leningrad,

State Institute of Agricultural Microbiology, 42, Herzen Street, Leningrad.

Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Agro-Soil Science, 42, Herzen Street, Leningrad. (Leningrad Division of the main Institute in Moscow - 1, Akademicheskaya Street, Timiriasev Academy, Moscow)

Fundamental Library of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, 42, Herzen Street, Leningrad.

Institute of Fisheries and Scientific Explorations, 38, Herzen Street, Leningrad.

All these institutes, except the last mentioned, are working in the system of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and have libraries of their own.

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MONTHLY ISSUES OF EXPERIMENT STATION RECORD

Effective July 1, 1932, the frequency of issue of the Experiment Station Record has been changed to a monthly basis, as explained in the editorial for September, 1932. There will continue to be two volumes per year but under the contemplated plan, instead of 9 numbers, each of 100 pages, a volume will consist of 6 numbers averaging 150 pages each. The change in policy to fewer and larger issues has been adopted primarily as an economy but is also expected to prove more convenient and advantageous. The previous scheme of one number each month and an additional number in alternate months has always been confusing, while the monthly schedule is simple and readily comprehended. The September number of the Record (no. 3) is the first of the current volume (vol. 67) to be prepared under the new monthly arrangement, nos. 1 and 2, July and August, having been made up in accordance with the former printing requirements. It becomes, therefore, the September, 1932, issue and the volume will terminate with no. 6 (December) and the usual index number. The editorial also calls attention to the fact that copy for another general index, covering vols. 51-60, has recently been completed but several months must still elapse before it can be printed. While the foregoing extracts give the main facts contained in the editorial it will be of interest to librarians of agricultural libraries to read the editorial in full.

TWO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIANS

By Louise O. Bercaw

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Among the useful publications of the Department of Commerce of interest to agricultural librarians are Market Research Sources* and Price Sources*.

The 1932 edition of Market Research Sources, prepared by R. Bretherton, is the fifth edition of what was formerly Market Research Agencies. It contains "a classified description of currently useful research results in the marketing field, complete in so far as widespread voluntary cooperation of private and official research agencies has been able to make it." All research material published prior to 1925 has been eliminated from this edition. Although the existence of valuable earlier data is indicated, librarians will also want the 1930 edition published as Domestic Commerce Series No. 6, with the title Market Research Agencies. Material of the Federal Government, state governments, colleges, universities and foundations, publishers of books and trade directories, and commercial organizations is listed. Material issued by the Federal government is classified under the name of the issuing department. While the volume is not intended to be a complete directory of agencies carrying on research its lists of foundations and organizations make very useful directories. The "finding guide" on p.1-37 is not only a useful but a necessary feature of the volume. The addition of authors' names to the publications listed would have added to the value of the publication.

Price sources is arranged in tabular form; the first column listing more than 1,700 commodities from abrasive materials to zirkite in alphabetical order including cotton, meat, wheat, and other agricultural products as well as minerals, chemicals, textiles, and other commodities of commerce; the second column shows the periodical or periodicals (more than 800 in all) in which prices are given; the third column shows market or markets, both domestic and foreign, on which prices are quoted. The frequency of publication is indicated for each periodical. In some cases sub-heads are used under the commodities. For instance, under cotton such sub-heads as futures, spot, cloth, and raw are given. Owing to the fact that the list of periodicals is arranged alphabetically all sources of future prices of cotton are not grouped together. This difficulty which can not be avoided in a concise list of sources must be borne in mind in using the list. An index of the publications and publishers with addresses is given. This index and also the commodity list contains numerous useful cross references.

*Market research sources (formerly Market research agencies). A guide to information on domestic marketing. 1932 edition. 277p. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Series No. 55) 1932. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price 30 cents.

Price sources; index of commercial and economic publications currently received in the libraries of the Department of Commerce which contain current market commodity prices. Compiled by Elizabeth M. Carmack under the direction of the librarian. 320p. 1931. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price \$1.10 (buckram).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published the Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology, Part 1, Authors: AALL to AZZOLINA, by Albert Hassall, Senior Zoologist, and Margie Potter, Junior Librarian, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. This catalogue is a revision and continuation of the Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology - Authors, published in 1902-1912 as Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin 39, under the authorship of Charles Wardell Stiles and Albert Hassall. For administrative reasons the publication of the various parts of the catalogue is not being continued under this joint authorship. Doctor Stiles is continuing the publication of the host catalogue from the National Institute of Health, and the present authors are taking over the separate publication of the author catalogue. Owing to the voluminous character of the author catalogue, the plan is to issue it in a series of publications, of which this is the first.

Index to Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1901-1925, by Mary A. Bradley...assisted by Mabel G. Hunt...Indexing Section, Division of Publications, Office of Information...U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1932. 2689 p. Price \$3.25 (buckram). This is an unnumbered publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is a detailed index to subjects and authors of publications of the Department for the dates mentioned. As may be judged by the size of the volume, the Index does not confine itself to the main subjects of the publications, but considers each page and even each paragraph. For instance, forty pages are devoted to Corn and thirty-five to Cotton. This index and the List of Publications...1901-1925 (Miscellaneous Publications No. 9) issued in 1927 greatly facilitate the use of Department publications issued during the first quarter of the century. They supplement two previous comprehensive lists of Department publications, namely, the "List of titles of publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1840 to June 1901" issued as U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications Bulletin no. 6 and the "List of publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index", which was issued in 1904 by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. The former covers not only all the publications of the Department of Agriculture from its establishment in July 1862 but also the publications of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office from which office the Department of Agriculture was an outgrowth. Unfortunately it contains no index. The List of publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents contains an analytical index, as its title implies, but it is by no means as full as the Index for the years 1901 to 1925 which has just been published.

Advantages and disadvantages of country life: selected references. Compiled by Louise C. Bercaw. 30p. Mimeographed. (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 37). 1932.

Agriculture of the American Indians: a classified list of annotated historical references with an introduction. By Everett E. Edwards, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. May, 1932. 89 p. (U.S. Department of Agriculture Library. Bibliographical Contribution No. 23)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES
(Continued)

The American farm problem: a selected list of books published in the United States on the economic status of the farmer and measures for his relief since 1920. Compiled in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. May 13, 1932. 5 p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

Bibliography on the chemistry of the genus citrus. Compiled by M. B. Matlack, Associate Chemist, Food Research Division, Bureau of Chemistry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 159 p.

A bibliography of publications relating to agricultural exhibits. Issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the State departments of agriculture, and the State extension services. 14 p. June, 1932. (Miscellaneous Extension Publication No. 3, a contribution from the Office of Exhibits, Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products (Supplementary to Miscellaneous Circular No. 35). Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Esther M. Colvin. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 150) In press.

The domestic allotment plan: a short list of references. Compiled in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. October 3, 1932. 3p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

Factors affecting hog prices: a list of references. Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 7p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

The grape industry: a selected list of references on the economic aspects of the industry in the United States, 1920-1931. Compiled by Vajen E. Hitz. 161p. Mimeographed. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 36). 1932.

List of state official serial publications containing material on agricultural economics. Compiled by Esther M. Colvin. 222p. Mimeographed. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 38) 1932.

Public markets: a short list of references. Compiled in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 4p. Typewritten. 1932. May be borrowed for copying.

Roadside markets: a list of references. Compiled in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 5p. Typewritten. 1932. May be borrowed for copying.

Some references on types of farming in the United States. Compiled by Esther M. Colvin, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 5p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES

(Continued)

Switzerland. A guide to official statistics on agriculture, population and food supply. Part I.-An annotated list of official publications, compiled by A.M.Hannay...Part II.-Methods of collection and analysis of official statistics, by J.D.Black and Fritz Bachman. 341 p. Mimeographed. (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Bibliography No.35) 1932.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Selected Catalog of the Library. Compiled by Dorothy S. Marks, Librarian, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston. 1932. 59p.

A complete catalogue of this library was published in two volumes in 1918-1920. The present selected catalogue has a different purpose, the following account of which is given in the introduction: "This catalogue is the result of two influences - the growing number of requests for such a list, and the impossibility of making the library available to distant members in any other way. Accordingly the whole collection of 22,000 volumes was carefully studied, and those books selected that have proven their practical value to practical gardeners." The catalogue is arranged by subject. Nineteen pages are devoted to plant culture, thirteen pages to auxiliary sciences, followed by agriculture; economics; landscape architecture; birds; garden club organization and management; literature; biography; travel; flower arrangement, etc.; classics in reprint; and books about books. "Rules and general information" are included, and state that the library is open to members and non-members alike for reference and reading but to members only for home use.

USING THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS ROOM AS A PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following extracts on using the agricultural class room as a public library during the summer months are taken from a brief article by Mr. H. W. Dill, teacher of vocational agriculture at the Elm High School, Effingham, South Carolina, which appeared in the Agricultural Leaders' Digest for September, 1932:

"The vocational agriculture class room is left open at all times during the summer after school session is over, and is free to anyone in the community. It is well supplied with seats and tables. The library is supplied with 200 volumes of agricultural books. These cover almost all phases of farm life and problems. Thirty-five leading farm papers and magazines, including of course the Agricultural Leaders' Digest, are arranged according to latest issues as well as four thousand U.S.D.A. bulletins covering all points of farm life that are suited to the individual community. A few books on miscellaneous subjects, farm machinery charts, and agricultural pictures complete the library classroom. This community school library has been carried on all summer and advantage of the privilege was taken by many farmers and farm boys. No books or papers have been carried away or lost. I find that the plan stimulates interest, teaches a farmer to be more familiar with the work, teaches them to work out problems for themselves, and provides for idle hours to be enjoyed in educational reading."

MISCELLANY

The plan for printing cards for the agricultural experiment stations which do not now print cards for their publications, has been given up for the present, at least, due to the unfavorable replies received to the questionnaire recently sent out by the A. L. A. Cooperative Cataloging Committee.

Typewritten lists of the titles of the State agricultural experiment station publications, other than bulletins, have been revised through 1931 in the Office of Experiment Stations Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The lists include the titles of the circulars, articles in the Michigan Quarterly Bulletin and similar periodicals, regulatory series and other miscellaneous publications. They may be borrowed for copying. Typewritten check lists of the titles of extension publications of the State agricultural colleges, revised through the year 1929, may also be borrowed for copying.

The distribution of experiment station publications in foreign countries is the subject of the editorial in the Experiment Station Record for May, 1932. It is of special interest to librarians of land-grant colleges and experiment stations.

In Agricultural Library Notes for December, 1926, (vol. 1, no. 12) there was included a note concerning the publication by the Institut Colonial of Marseille, France, of printed cards on tropical agriculture which index all original articles relating to the production and utilisation of tropical products. The collection of the 6,000 cards published in 1929, 1930 and 1931 are now on sale for 1200 francs. The price of yearly subscription is 400 francs for about 1800 cards. A special series is devoted to the chemistry and industry of fats and oils, the subscription to which is 100 francs for 500 cards. The address of the Institut Colonial is Parc Chanot, Marseille, France.

Drastic cuts made in the appropriation of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station by the legislature in compliance with a general demand for reductions in the cost of government have forced the station to discontinue practically all free distribution of publications to out-of-state addresses after May 1, and to consider similar action for New Jersey addresses after June 1. In the past it has been the practice of the institution to send bulletins free to anyone asking for them. Under the new rule, only libraries of other agricultural experiment stations and colleges and important municipalities will be favored in this way. Lack of funds has also forced the station to discontinue its monthly magazine "New Jersey Agriculture". The last issue was dated June, 1932, vol. 14, no. 6.

In accordance with a resolution of the Wisconsin State Assembly, directing the Department of Agriculture and Markets to investigate in conjunction with the College of Agriculture of Wisconsin, the cause of malconditions now existing in the dairy industry and to report its findings of facts with recommendations to the Governor of the State, the Chairman of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and the Dean of the College of Agriculture transmitted their report on January 18, 1932. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Markets, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANY
(Cont'd)

An interesting review of Samuel Drane's "The New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary," is contained in Stone & Webster's Journal for May, 1932. This work, the first edition of which was published in Worcester, in 1790, is probably the first dictionary of agriculture published in the United States. The reviewer gives examples of the definitions contained in the dictionary, some of which he points out are picturesque to say the least and others quite poetical. What, he asks, could be a better definition of ground than the following: "Ground, a general name for land, be the soil what it may. Ground that is fit to produce crops is neither too soft nor too hard, neither too wet nor too dry. It is light and easily pulverized. It is not so tenacious as to cleave to the spade, which enters easily. That is the best mold which cuts like butter, and yet easily crumbles, and has no ill smell. It does not crack in dry weather. It is dark colored, or quite black; does not soon poach with wetness. It shines after the plow; flocks of crows follow the plowman, and as Pliny expresses it, peck at his heels."

Those interested in educational work for rural people will find of value the pamphlet entitled "What the country women of the world are doing" which has just been issued by the Liaison Committee of Rural Women's Organizations in London. It gives a fairly comprehensive review of the organized activities of 30 organizations of rural women in 28 nations. Copies are available through Miss Grace E. Frysinger, Agricultural Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Paper-bound copies are seventy-five cents and cloth bound copies \$1.00.

The Michigan State College Library underwent considerable re-organization during the past summer. The story of this is told in the Michigan State College Record for September 1932. It has also issued a new Library Handbook and has begun to issue a new mimeographed serial called M.S.C. Library News.

The Pennsylvania State College Library has recently issued a Library Handbook. It is published as the September, 1932, issue of "The Headlight on Books at Penn State".

The construction of a new library building for the International Institute of Agriculture Library has been started. It is intended to complete the building in the course of 1933.

In an article entitled "Demand for forestry and conservation publications" in the Michigan Library Bulletin for July, 1932, v. 22, no. 3, E. V. Jotter, Assistant Professor of Forest Extension, School of Forestry and Conservation, University of Michigan, writes of the public interest in these subjects as evidenced by the many requests for publications being received by libraries throughout Michigan. The article states that in order to cooperate with librarians in supplying up to date and authoritative material, the School of Forestry and Conservation is preparing lists of recommended books and other sources of forestry references which will later be made available through the Michigan Library Bulletin.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS

American:

- American honey producer. Champaign, Ill. Discontinued with v. 5, no. 9, Oct. 1931.
- American orchid society. Bulletin. American orchid society, Washington, D.C. quar. 8^o. il. v. 1, no. 1, June, 1932. \$1.00 a year to members; \$4.00 a year to non-members.
- The American silk journal. New York. Changed to The American silk and rayon journal with v. 51, no. 6, June, 1932.
- Baby chick. Chicago. With v. 9, no. 6, June, 1932, combined with Poultry supply dealer and continued as Baby chick, with which is combined Poultry supply dealer.
- Butchers advocate and national butcher. New York. Changed to Butchers advocate and the food merchant with v. 93, no. 7, Apr. 15, 1932.
- The Dairy farmer. Hamilton, New Zealand. Discontinued with v. 12, no. 6, Feb. 1932.
- Dairy tribune. Mount Morris, Ill. Consolidated with Breeder's gazette to form Breeder's gazette with which has been consolidated Dairy tribune, Jan. 1932.
- Harvard economic society, inc. Weekly letters. Cambridge, Mass. Discontinued with v. 10, no. 52, Dec. 26, 1931. Succeeded by Review of economic statistics. no. supplement.
- Horse review, Chicago. Discontinued with v. 83, no. 18, May, 1932. (Unexpired subscriptions taken over by Horseman, Indianapolis)
- Montana. Fish and game commission. Montana wild life. Helena. Discontinued with v. 5, no. 1, June 1, 1932.
- Modern poultry breeder combined with fruits and gardens. Zeeland, Mich. Discontinued with v. 48, no. 3, Mch./Apr. 1932.
- National beet grower. National beet growers association, Greeley, Colo. semi-mo. fo. v. 1, no. 1, May 1, 1932. Successor to Mountain states beet grower, discontinued with v. 5, no. 19, Apr. 15, 1932.
- National fancier; devoted to rabbits, mink, foxes, and caviar. York, Penn. Changed to Loft and hatch; trade journal of the pigeon and rabbit industry with v. 13, no. 7, June, 1932.
- National poultry, butter and egg bulletin. Chicago. Combined with United States egg and poultry magazine to form National bulletin combined with the United States egg and poultry magazine, May, 1932.
- Poultry supply dealer. Chicago. Combined with Baby chick, June, 1932.
- Rawleigh foundation. Bulletin. Editor, Freeport, Ill. 6 to 8 nos. a year. 8^o. il. v. 1, no. 1, Mar. 15, 1932. (Free)
- Scoop-shovel. Winnipeg, Man. Changed to Manitoba co-operator with v. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1931.
- Serid-sweet chronicle. Tampa, Fla. Discontinued with v. 7, no. 22, Apr. 15, 1932.
- Sportsman's digest. Cincinnati, O. Changed to Game stories with Jan. 1932. Begins new vol. numbering.
- Westchester conservationist. Westchester County conservation association, 8 Martine Ave., White Plains, N.Y. no. 8^o. il. v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 1931. \$1.20 a year.
- Wistar institute bibliographic service. Current physiological literature. Wistar institute of anatomy and biology, 36th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. bi-mo. v. 1, no. 1, Mch. 21, 1932. (Free to subscribers to Journal of cellular and comparative physiology)

NOTES ON PERIODICALS

(Cont'd)

Foreign:

- L'Agriculture polonaise et des pays de l'est européen; revue trimestrielle des questions agraires et agricoles polonaises et internationales.
M. Henri de Montfort, Directeur-administrateur de l'Agriculture polonaise et des pays de l'est européen, a la Librairie Gouve, 15 rue Racine, Paris. quar. 40. année 1, no. 1, Ja. 1931. Foreign subscription, \$2.50 a year.
- L'Agriculture pratique des pays chauds; revue mensuelle d'agronomie tropicale. Paris. Discontinued with n. s. no. 24, June, 1932.
- Brotéria; série trimestrielle; ciencias naturais. Caixa Postal, 364, Lisbon. quar. 80. il. v. 1, no. 1, Mch. 1932. Combination of Brotéria, Série botânica, and Brotéria, Série zoológica.
- Il coltivatore. Casalé Monf. Absorbed Giornale vinicolo italiano with anno 78, no. 1, Jan. 3, 1932, and continued as Il coltivatore e Giornale-vinicolo italiano.
- Creamery manager. Dublin, Ireland. Changed to Irish agricultural and creamery review with number for Aug. 1932 (n.s. v. 1, no. 1).
- Current science. The Secretary, "Current science", Indian institute of science, Hebbal, P.O., Bangalore, no. 40. il. v. 1, no. 1, July, 1932. Foreign subscription, 12 shillings.
- Die Deutsche biene und ihre zucht in wort und bild mit der beilage "Der volks-bienenzüchter". Hilden. Changed to Die bienen-welt in wort und bild mit der beilage "Der volks bienenzüchter" with jahrg. 1932, no. 5, May, 1932.
- Economía y técnica agrícola; publicación mensual de la Dirección general de agricultura, Madrid. no. 40. il. ano 1, no. 1, May, 1932.
- Entomological society of the south of England. Journal. 102, High Street, Southampton. irreg. 80. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 28, 1932.
- Helminthological abstracts. Institute of agricultural parasitology, Winches Farm Drive, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts., England. 5 pts. annually. 80. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1932. 16/6 net a volume.
- Hill museum, Wormley, Surrey. Bulletin of the Hill museum; a magazine of lepidopterology. London. Discontinued with v. 4, Mch. 10, 1932.
- Laboratoire de olasmogénie. Bulletin. Mexico. A. L. Herrera, Directeur pensionnaire d'études biologiques. Adresse: 2a, Ciprés 64 - México, D. F. no. 80. il. tome 1, no. 1, Apr. 1932.
- New Zealand farm and home. Hamilton, N. Z. no. 40. il. v. 1, no. 1, Mch. 31, 1932.
- L'Ortofrutticoltura italiana. Via Vittorio Veneto, 7, Roma. no. 40. v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1932. Subscription, Lira 30 a year. Organo mensile ufficiale del Gruppo nazionale di specializzazione di ortofrutticoltura e giardinaggio (Sindacato nazionale fascista tecnici agricoli)

In April, 1932, the size and form of the Breeder's Gazette was changed for reasons of economy to that of the first issues in 1881, the size being 8 X 11-3/4 inches. It is unfortunate that the change in size had to be made in the middle of a volume but otherwise it seems a move in the right direction, and it is hoped it will be permanent. The early agricultural periodicals were all smaller in size and therefore much easier to handle. If other American agricultural periodicals would follow the example of the Breeder's Gazette and reduce their size, beginning with the new year, it would undoubtedly be a cause for rejoicing to all agricultural librarians.

WANTS

The Weekly News Letter of the American Farm Bureau Federation for January 29 to May 28, 1929, inclusive (vol. 8, no. 1-18), August 20, 1929 (vol. 8, no. 30), and March 31, 1931 (vol. 10, no. 13) are wanted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library which is willing to purchase them if they can not be obtained as exchanges.

Copies of the January-February and March-April, 1929, numbers of "Forestry Current Literature" (issued by the Forest Service Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture) are desired by Mr. Asher Hobson, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Soil Science, vol. 7, no. 3 is desired by the Forest Service Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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CONGRESSES

Congrès de la Production Animale et des Maladies du Pétail, 17-18 Juin, 1931. Organisé par la Société Nationale d'Encouragement à l'Agriculture. 264 p. Abbeville (Somme), F. Paillart, 1931. (Tome II, Quinzaine Nationale de la Production Agricole d'Outre-Mer, Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris-Vincennes, Mai-Novembre, 1931)

Congrès de l'Utilisation des Engrais, 26-27 Juin, 1931. Organisé par la Chambre Syndicale de la Grande Industrie Chimique. 74 p. Abbeville (Somme), F. Paillart, 1931. (Tome VIII, Quinzaine Nationale de la Production Agricole d'Outre-Mer, Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris-Vincennes, Mai-Novembre, 1931)

Congrès de la Production Forestière Coloniale et Nord Africaine, 29-30 Juin, 1931. Organisé par l'Association Colonies-Sciences. 241 p. Abbeville (Somme), F. Paillart, (Tome IX, Quinzaine Nationale de la Production Agricole d'Outre-Mer, Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris-Vincennes, Mai-Novembre, 1931)

The Fifth World Poultry Congress will be held in Rome, September 6 to 15, 1933. The Congress is held every third year. The first was held in Netherlands in 1921; the second in Spain in 1924; the third in Canada in 1927, and the fourth in England in 1930.

The "Primo Congresso Nazionale della Meccanica Agraria" was held in Rome, May 12-14, 1932. The Proceedings of the Congress will be obtainable through the "Segreteria del 1° Congresso Nazionale della Meccanica Agraria, presso il Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Tecnici Agricoli, Via Vitt. Veneto, 7, Roma, Italia".

The Fourth International Agricultural Education Congress will be held in Rome in November, 1932. The sessions will embrace scientific agricultural higher education, agricultural secondary education, popular and after-school agricultural education, general education in the country - agricultural sociology, and agricultural home economics teaching. The address of the General Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Congress is Via Vittorio Veneto, 7, Rome.

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

Of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

issued from June to September, 1932, exclusive of current issues of serials.*

Some accomplishments of the United States Department of Agriculture. 29 p.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Advantages and disadvantages of country life: selected references. Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw. 30 p. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 37. (Issued by Library)

Corn and minor crops outlook charts with explanations, 1932. 30 charts.

Current problems in farm insurance. By V. N. Valgren. 5 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Dairy products outlook charts with explanations, 1932. 37 charts.

Effect of the seasonality of agriculture on Iowa banking. By Fred L. Garlock. A preliminary report. 20 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Farm loans of life insurance companies. By David L. Wickens. 8 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Farm mortgage terms and conditions, 1930-31. By David L. Wickens. 2 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1930. East north central and west north central states. A preliminary report. By Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson and Janet L. Weston. 4 p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Farmers' response to price in the production of market milk. A preliminary report. By Mordecai Ezekiel, Emil Rauchenstein, Oris V. Wells. 16 p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)

Preseason advances of credit by New York dealers to growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables. By Earl R. French and Julius H. Spalding. 23 p.

Some phases of the long-staple cotton situation in the United States. By A. M. Agelasto, W. W. Fetrow, and C.C. Farrington. 47 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)

Tobacco outlook charts with explanations, 1932. 26 charts.

Use of cotton bags and other containers in flour mills of the United States, 1931. A preliminary report. By R. J. Cheatham and John T. Wigington. 17 p. (Issued by Division of cotton marketing)

*For a list of the principal series issued regularly, see v. 4, no. 1-2, p. 347.

SELECTED LIST OF MINEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

(Cont'd)

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

Progress report on mechanical application of fertilizers to cotton in South Carolina, 1931. By G. A. Cumings, A. L. Mehring, and Ward H. Sachs. 28 p.

The engineer and the control of erosion. By Lewis A. Jones, 12 p. (Issued by Division of drainage and erosion control)

Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

Bibliography on the chemistry of the genus citrus. Compiled by M. B. Matlack. 159 p. (Issued by Food research division)

The effect of various rays on microorganisms and protoplasm. Selected references compiled by L.S. Stuart and Lawrence H. James, 7 p. (Issued by chemical and technological research)

Partial bibliography on egg preservation by oiling. Compiled by T.L. Swenson. 2 p. (Issued by Food research division)

Bureau of Dairy Industry

Directory of field activities of the Bureau of dairy industry. 16 p.

Bureau of Entomology

Review of information on the insecticidal value of rotenone. By F.L. Campbell. 28 p. (E-298)

Extension Service

Boys' and girls' 4-H club work in the United States: a selected list of references. Compiled by Edith J. Webb. 217 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Farming as a life work. O. E. Baker. 7 p. Extension service circular 178. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Horse botflies - their life cycle and control. By E.M. Nighbert and M. P. Jones. 3 p. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work in cooperation with the Bureau of animal industry and Bureau of entomology)

State and federal cooperation in informational campaigns. By Reuben Brigham. 9 p. Extension service circular 175. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

Statistical results of cooperative extension work, 1931. By M.C. Wilson. 28 p. Extension service circular 176. (Issued by Office of cooperative extension work)

SELECTED LIST OF MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS
(Cont'd)

Office of Experiment Stations

Classified list of projects in agricultural economics and rural sociology, Federal bureaus, State agricultural experiment stations, and independent institutions, year ended June 30, 1931. Compiled by B. Youngblood.
157 p.

Bureau of Home Economics

Putting down in brine. 4 p.

Drying fruits and vegetables. 4 p.

Canning of fruits and vegetables at home. 5 p.

Office of Information

Preparation of bibliographies. 6 p.

Library

Agriculture of the American Indians: a classified list of annotated historical references with an introduction By Everett E. Edwards. 89 p.
(Bibliographical contributions no. 23)

Bureau of Plant Industry

Dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*). By H. N. Vinall. 2 p. (Issued by Division of forage crops and diseases)

Diseases of geraniums (*Pelargonium* spp.). By Thelma B. Post. 2 p. (Issued by Division of horticultural crops and diseases)

Peony diseases. By Freeman Weiss. 7 p. (Issued by Division of horticultural crops and diseases)

The possibilities of growing plants as sources of perfume products in the United States. By A. F. Sievers. 4 p. (Issued by Division of drug and related plants)

Results from cooperative wheat varietal experiments in the western region in 1931. By B. B. Bayles. 90 p.

Sclerotium rot of bulbous iris. By Freeman Weiss. 4 p. (Issued by Division of horticultural crops and diseases)

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